THE WESTERN FARMER,

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Benefits of Manual Labor.

The following very valuable thoughts we find in the *Cultivator* for May; they are embodied in a report drawn up by T. D. Weld, agent for the Society for promoting Manual Labor in Literary Institutions. We bespeak for these extracts an attentive perusal, as the principles they contain, and the benefits to be derived from their *practical* adoption, are of too much importance to every citizen in the American nation to be overlooked.

By the introduction of manual labor into literary schools, Mr. Weld contends:

"1. *The student would be kept busy.* In the present system, there are three or four hours in all our institutions, during which the student is set free from all requisitions. He has *nothing to do.* Then, if universal experience proves any thing, he stands upon slippery places. It was when the unclean spirit had found the house *empty*, that he introduced seven other spirits fouler than himself. Let any man visit our literary institutions, and take an inventory of facts upon this subject, and he will be convinced that hours of idleness are a gift to the student, originating in very questionable benevolence. In fine, modern education, by throwing into the hands of youth a number of vacant hours each day, *holds out a premium to insubordination*, and practically legalizes those innumerable devices of mischief, indecency, and outrage, which abound in our literary institutions. Instead of surrounding the forming character with bulwarks of defence, it opens a thousand avenues of access, and surrenders the individual to indiscriminate assault. Yea, more; it furnishes temptation with a passport to its victim, smooths the way for it, beckons it onward, and by refusing to make those requisitions which would keep it at bay, becomes its endorser, appears as its apologist and its advocate, and pleads for justification of the ruin it produces.—Whereas, if this defect in the existing order of things should give place to a regulation which would fill up with suitable exercise those hours of idleness so perilous to the student, he would be kept, 'out of harm's way.'

2. Sufficient exercise would be a preventive of moral evils *by supplying that demand for vivid sensation so characteristic of youth*, whose clamors for indulgence drive multitudes to licentious indulgence, or to ardent spirits, tobacco, and other unnatural stimulants. It would preserve the equilibrium of the system, moderate the inordinate demands of animal excitability, and quell the in surrection of appetite.

3. Sufficient exercise would operate as a preventive of moral evils, by removing those *causes* of irritability, jealousy, fickleness, and depression of spirits, which are found in an unhealthful state of the system. In corroboration of these views, permit me to introduce the following testimony.

'The most effectual security against external and internal causes of corruption, is *constant occupation;* and without this, *no system of discipline can be efficient.* * * * And it is especially important, while the character is yet unformed, and the appetites and passions yet unaccustomed to submission and self-denial.'—*Annals of Education.*

'Industry is the great moralizer of man. The *great art of education*, therefore, consists in knowing how to occupy *every moment in well directed and useful activity of the youthful powers.*'—*Fellenberg.*

'The declaration is as trite as it is true, that *exercise promotes virtue, and subdues the storms of passion.*'—*Dr.*

Harris of Philadelphia, on Physical Culture.

'Labor of all kinds favors and facilitates the practice of virtue.'—*Dr. Rush.*

'Make men work, and you will make them honest.'—*John Howard.*

I. *The manual labor system furnishes exercise natural to man.*

That agricultural and mechanical employments are natural to man, is an obvious inference from the arrangements of Providence. God designs that the human race generally should engage in these employments. He has placed men in circumstances which require it; and are those kinds of exercise for which infinite wisdom designed the human system, *ill adapted* to that system? Can human ingenuity devise an *artificial* system, better adapted to the necessities of man than that which God has prescribed?

'*Manual labor*, has in my opinion, decided advantages over *gymnastic exercises*. In addition to the superior moral influence which it is calculated to exert, the *kind* of exercise is better adapted to promote the healthy and vigorous action of the system.'—*Dr. Brown, late Physician to the N. Y. Hospital.*

'It appears, I think, from principle, as well as experience, that horticulture and agriculture are better fitted for the promotion of health and sound morals, than any other human occupation.'—*Dr. Caldwell, Professor Medical Depart., Transylvania University, Ky.*

II. *It furnishes exercise adapted to interest the mind.*

Agricultural exercise, and various mechanical employments interest the mind of the student.

1. By presenting a variety of objects to allure his attention.

2. By the successive changes effected in these objects *by his own efforts*, and the different forms which they continually assume under his hand, as the work goes on.

3. By the exercise of ingenuity, tact, and skill which they demand.

4. By the associating idea of their *usefulness*, not merely to himself, but to his country, and the whole family of man, in multiplying the comforts and conveniences of life; in promoting practical habits, and giving countenance to industry.

'No mode of exercise can in ordinary cases be compared, either as to profit or pleasure, with some kind of *efficient labor*.'—*Rev. Dr. Woods, Andover Theol. Sem.*

'If two or three hours ought to be spent in healthful exercise, why not employ those hours in the pleasant occupation of horticulture, agriculture, or mechanics.'—*Rev. Dr. Alexander, Princeton Theol. Sem.*

'I am equally convinced, that *manual labor* of some kind, is *peculiarly* adapted to this end,'—[for the purposes of exercise.]—*Professor Goodrich, Yale College.*

III. *Its moral effect would be peculiarly happy.*

IV. *It would furnish the student with important practical acquisitions.*

A practical acquaintance with agriculture and gardening, with some knowledge of mechanical employments, and skill in the use of tools, are accomplishments more than convenient to every man, whatever his station in life; accomplishments befitting the nature of our government, and the character of a republican people.

'Who would not wish for the capacity to help himself, on a thousand little occasions, at home and abroad, when a familiar acquaintance with the use of common mechanical implements, would enable him to avoid those many vexations which are wont to arise from the absence of mechanics, and their want of punctuality; which are so precisely suited to annoy the very persons, who take the least care to provide against them.'—*President Humphreys, St. John's College, Annapolis, Md.*

V. *It would promote habits of Industry.*

Habit is formed by the repetition of single acts. To be constantly employed is to be forming a habit of industry.—*Constant occupation is the peculiarity of the manual labor system.*

VI. *It would promote independence of character.*

Exercise is the universal law of im-

provement for the faculties of the mind, as well as the powers of the body. If the memory is to be improved, it must be exercised. If scope is to be given to the imagination, stability to the judgment, and energy to the reasoning powers, the object can be accomplished only by the exercise of the several powers. Giving, enlarges benevolence; daring, increases courage; enduring, augments fortitude; and *self-reliance promotes independence.*

Independence is an intelligent reliance upon one's own resources. If we would develop this principle, we must call it into action; and how shall it be called into action, except by creating a *necessity* for its action by throwing the individual upon his own resources; thus not only developing, but multiplying them. That system, then, by which the student can support himself with the least amount of aid from others, is manifestly better calculated than any other to promote independence of character. This, the manual labor system accomplishes.

When will a child learn to walk if it is never set upon its feet? He who bears all his weight upon others is in a fair way to become a cripple; and he must either lose his legs, or throw away his crutches.*

VII. *It would promote originality.*

The student who has been accustomed for years to tax his own resources for the supply of his wants, has formed a habit of inestimable value to his *mind.* Habituated to resort to himself for the means of his own support, he would be far more likely to construct his *intellectual* fabrics from the materials of his own producing. Instead of being a petty retailer of other men's wares, he would have a wholesale manufactory of his own. Let a demand be made upon such a man for thought, and instead of applying to his library for aid, and fumbling over every thing, from a commentary to a catechism, he will dig in the depths of his own mine, coin the metal in his own mint, and stamp it with his own image and superscription.

VIII. *It is adapted to render permanent all the manlier features of character.*

A system of seclusion, inactivity, idleness, and dependence, has a tendency to weaken the strong points of the character, and render it sickly and effeminate.

On the other hand, a system requiring activity, industry, exposure, energetic action, and self-reliance, incorporates into the still forming character, the elements of firmness, decision, perseverance, courage, constancy, and generous self-sacrifice. It produces a commodity which the exigencies of our own age call for with deafening clamor, but which is a scarcity in the modern market—*manhood, full grown manhood.*†

IX. *It would afford facilities to the student in acquiring a knowledge of human nature.*

Whoever would understand human nature, must lay bare the springs of human action; the pulsations of the naked heart must be seen. The natural successions of thought and feeling must be marked as they come and go, and these lessons must be conned often and long, if he would be more than a mere smatterer in the science of human character. But how is the student to witness these exhibitions? Students generally are introduced into the higher classes of society, as they are called; and they will hardly get a glimpse at them there; where etiquette is law, actions are measured by rule, and the heart studiously covered up. The middling and lower classes of society, which are not wrapped up in the innumerable folds of ceremony, nor entangled in the endless meshes of fashionable forms, furnish

* "I cannot here omit particularly noticing a quality of the manly character which our effeminate education is continually rendering more scarce. This is a certain wise confidence in our own powers, which prevents us from crying out for help, or falling into despair on every trifling occasion—a quality which must be at the bottom of every great or little enterprise, and which is indispensably necessary to enable us as men and citizens, to preserve a certain independence."—*Salzman.*

† "In a word, industrious habits of daily labor will metamorphose a book-worm into a *man*; a man prompt and ready for all emergencies—*a man of the nineteenth century.*"—*Professor Staughton, Med. Col. Ohio.*

the best text book in the science of the heart. But how shall the student narrow down the distance between the learned and the laboring classes, and thus get sufficiently near the latter to see them as they are? He may mingle with them a lifetime, but if he cannot make them *feel at home with him*, he can never see that unobstructed flow of thought and feeling which constitutes nature. He must first remove that instinctive aversion and prejudice which keep them from him; and these cannot be done away effectually, except by removing the causes which produce and perpetuate them; and the *main* cause is total dissimilarity in habits and mode of life. *Similarity of habits* strikes a common level, produces familiarity of intercourse, establishes a bond of union, and excites a feeling of mutual interest.

Let our students put on a working dress, and spend three hours a day in agricultural or mechanical employment, and they would disarm the laboring man of his prejudices, and beckon him toward them. That discontent, jealousy, envy, disgust, and those heart-burnings, which keep in a ferment the laboring classes in the vicinity of our higher seminaries, would give place to kindlier feelings. These classes would become approachable—a brotherhood would be established—and the student would enjoy a variety of facilities for acquiring a knowledge of men as they are, which would otherwise be denied him.

X. *It would greatly diminish the expense of education.*

XI. *It would increase the wealth of the country.*

Such a system would enable the sons of our farmers and mechanics, to acquire a thorough knowledge of those branches of science whose *practical application* to agricultural and the mechanic arts, would greatly increase both in quantity and quality the productions of the soil, and enhance the value of mechanical products. The benefits resulting to the *farming interest especially*, from a thorough acquaintance with the sciences of chemistry and geology, are little appreciated in comparison with their practical importance.

The system would increase the wealth of the country in another respect. In our academies, high schools, colleges, and professional seminaries, there are not far from thirty thousand youths. Let each of these fill up three hours a day with productive labor, and he makes no inconsiderable contribution to the resources of his country. He multiplies the means of subsistence, and augments the common stock of conveniences and comforts. These thirty thousand, by laboring three hours per day, would furnish an addition to the productive labor, and of course to the wealth of the country, equal to the labor of at least five thousand working men, who should labor ten hours per day. Besides this, the manual labor system would increase the wealth of the country, by contributing to its *health* and *muscle*, and no less to its *mind*.

XII. *It would tend to do away those absurd distinctions in society, which make the occupation of an individual the standard of his worth.*

Let the contents of our sixty colleges, and fifty professional seminaries, with a thousand academies and high schools, pour themselves into our fields and workshops, and there, for three hours each day, ply the implements of agriculture and the mechanic arts, would it not have a powerful tendency to render labor honorable, and the laboring man more respected?—Would it not create sympathies between the learned and the laboring classes, a permanent community of feeling, and identity of interests?

The thousand repulsions arising from dissimilarity of habits, which have so long operated to estrange them from each other, cease with the causes which produced them. Instead of being driven asunder by jealousies, and smothered animosities, they approach each other with looks of kindness, and form a compact, based upon republican equality, and the interchange of mutual offices of courtesy and kindness. He who does not perceive in such a system a tendency to these results, has mingled little with men; and however profound in other things, is a novice in human nature.

XIII. *It would have a tendency to render permanent our republican institutions.*

This would be the result of such a state of society, as has just been noticed. The elementary principles of republicanism are equality and reciprocity, its basis industry, economy, practical habits, general intelligence, and morality. We have seen that the connection of manual labor with study is calculated to produce these effects, and consequently to perpetuate our republican institutions."

From the American Farmer.

Domestic Recipes.

BY MRS. DARBY.

Canonsburg, August 16th, 1839.

Mr. J. S. Skinner—As the season of tomatoes is at hand, I will send a few recipes for preserving them for winter use:

Take tomatoes, say half peck, when ripe, but not too soft, skin them and cut them in two, leaving the seeds or not as you like; lay them on a dish, (I do not mash them;) then take two quarts of strong vinegar, put one table-spoonful of allspice, the same of powdered ginger, the same of cloves, the same of salt, half table-spoonful of good cayenne pepper; put all (except the tomatoes) in the vinegar; boil it in a very clean brass or bell-metal kettle for about half an hour—then strain it through a sieve, put it again on a slow fire, and when it begins to boil, put in some of the tomatoes, but do not crowd them. When they look clear take them out carefully with a skimmer, and lay them on a dish; do so until you have them all done, and when cold put them in glass or white earthen jars with the vinegar in which they were boiled. Dip writing paper in brandy or strong vinegar, and put it over them: cover them tight, and put them in a cool dry place. It is excellent with fresh or any other kind of meat.

Another—Take tomatoes when ripe, skin them, cut them in two, lay them on large dishes, put them in the sun to dry, turn them often, and when sufficiently dried in the sun, put them in a dry place. They should be exposed to the sun after a damp spell of weather. When stewed or cooked in any way, they are almost as good as when first taken from the vines.

Another and easy mode of keeping tomatoes—Make a strong pickle of salt and water that will bear an egg, make it cold, strain it into a crock or small keg; take ripe tomatoes, fill the crock or keg, pour the pickle on them, and cover it with a thin stone to keep them under the pickle. In the winter when you want some for use, put them in cold water the night before, and in the morning change the water until they are as fresh as you want them. Then cook them, or eat them raw with vinegar, pepper and salt.

A cheap and excellent dish—Take cold cooked meat of any kind, chop it fine, season with salt, pepper, and a little butter and spice if you like. Then take stale bread, say one-third to two of meat, soak it in milk or water, taking care not to make it too wet; mix all together: then take four or six large ripe tomatoes, skin them, chop them fine, put them with the meat and bread, mix them well together, put it in a deep dish, and bake it in a slow oven or on a stove for one hour; eat with gravy or not as you like.

Another—Take cold cooked meat, chop fine, season with pepper, salt, and butter, (if the meat is not fat); boil some potatoes, mash them, put one-third to two of the meat, mix well together, put in a deep dish, bake it slow three-quarters of an hour.

In your large cities there is a great deal of provision thrown away by cooks that might be made into wholesome and palatable dishes. All the above dishes I have made. If our housewives would look more into their larders, they might save their husbands some dollars in the course of the year. As this hint comes from an old lady, I hope my fair countrywomen will not take it amiss, but profit thereby; and to make up, I will give them another recipe.

To preserve tomatoes in sugar, take them when ripe, but not too soft, skin them, cut them in two, taking out the seeds—take for one pound of tomatoes three-quarters of a pound of sugar, loaf

or brown; loaf is best to keep them.—First take two fresh lemons, cut them in thin slices, put them in one quart of water, boil them until soft, strain the seeds out, add the sugar, let it boil for half an hour slowly, then put in as many tomatoes as not to crowd them. Let them boil until clear, then take them out carefully with a skimmer, lay them on a large dish, then put more in and boil them the same; do so until all are done. When cold put them in glass jars.—If there is not syrup enough to cover them, make a little more. When all is cold, dip white writing paper in brandy, cover them with it, put double paper over them, tie them tight, and keep them in a cool dry place.

I hope that our young housewives will endeavor to be the *mothers* of invention, and have the credit of making their own recipes and cookery.

Horticulture.

Perennials, Biennials and Annuals.

Perennials do not generally flower the first year, but die down to the ground, and spring up again the next spring, for a number of years—as peonies, lilies, &c. *Biennials* flower the second year and then die. *Annuals* flower and die the year they are sown. We shall omit the botanic names, and notice such as are most conspicuous for beauty and fragrance, and are of easy culture.

1. *Amaranthus*, the globe and the tricolor, the first admired for its everlasting flowers, and the latter for its foliage. Plant the seed in May, and allow the plants room to spread. Annual.

2. *Aster*, (China) an annual. The double, or quilled and the German, or striped flowered, are most admired, though a bed of the early flowering, exhibiting as they do a great variety of colors, is highly ornamental. Sow early. If a small space in the hot bed can be given to this, the amaranthus, balsam, &c. their season of flowering may be greatly accelerated.

3. *Balsams*, a beautiful annual, of infinite varieties, very much improved within a few years, in brilliancy and in combination of colors. One of the most showy flowers for the autumnal borders. Gather seeds before the pods change color, and sow early.

4. *Canterbury Bell*, biennial, admired for the profusion of its large bell-shaped blue and white flowers.

5. *Chrysanthemum*, perennial, much admired, of many varieties, propagated by dividing the roots. South of New-York they generally flower well in the open ground; but in our borean region, they must be potted in August or September and sheltered to produce flowers. Many of the varieties are brilliant when in bloom.

6. *Carnation*, beautiful and fragrant, but too tender for the open ground in winter. It flowers in summer, and should be taken in before severe frosts occur. Propagated by pipings, layers or division of the roots.

7. *Crown imperial*, a splendid bulbous rooted plant, flowering early. Plant in autumn, four inches deep. Multiplies by offsets, and is produced from seeds.

8. *Crocus*, a small bulbous rooted perennial, multiplied by offsets—hardy, flowers very early, and is of various colors. Plant in autumn two inches deep.

9. *Columbine*, very common, very neat—many species,—perennial. Seeds.

10. *Crimson monardia*, (high balm,)—well known. Offsets.

11. *Convolvulus*, an annual,—many species, as the morning glory, bell of day, &c.—admired. Sow the seeds early.

12. *Coreopsis* tinctoria, a pretty annual, with yellow flowers, and a dark centre, which, when once introduced, propagates itself, as the plants which spring up from the seed self-sown, endure the winter's cold, and flower the earlier. It may be sown in September. There are several other species of the coreopsis.

13. *Candytuft*, white and purple flowering, are pretty dwarf growing annuals, the seeds of which should be sown early.

14. *Coxcomb*, an annual; like the amaranthus and eternal flower, it retains its beauty through the winter, if gathered before frost. Sow early, and in hot bed if convenient.

15. *Clematis*, (Virgin's bower.) Several species, beautiful perennial climbers—some woody—some indigenous.—Seeds.

16. *Dahlia*, too well known and admired to need a description. It is one of the greatest ornaments of the garden, and often flowers from June to October. It possesses about the same hardiness as the potato, and like the potato may be started in the spring in earth in the greenhouse or dwelling, though the stem should not be exposed in the open ground till the first of June. A stake should be put down by each plant, which should retain but one stem, to tie the plant to as it grows. The roots may be divided into as many parts as there are sprouts. Plant from three to five feet apart in moist rich ground. The roots should be taken up after the plants have done flowering, and being suffered to dry a few hours in the sun, may be packed for the winter in dry sand, and placed in a dry cellar, or cellar kitchen. They do not bear frost or great humidity. A dozen will afford a pretty variety of colors.

17. *Daisy*, a modest but beautiful dwarf perennial, suitable for the border, producing double white and pink flowers, multiplied by seeds or offsets.

18. *Double perennial Sunflower*, produces an abundance of double showy yellow flowers.

19. *Eternal flower*, red, white, purple and blue, all beautiful; the flowers retain their colors through the winter, and, like the amaranthus and coxcomb, make a fine appearance in vases.

20. *Eupatorium*, a perennial with blue flowers, much admired. Divide the roots.

21. *Evening primrose*, (onothera)—several species, perennial and annual, the dwarf annual particularly handsome.

22. *Eltscholtzia*, (Californica,)—a dwarf of beautiful foliage and a yellow flower, sows itself, and is long in bloom. If a little protected, the plants will stand the winter, and flower early.

23. *Foxglove*, white and purple flowering. Produced from seed. Perennial. Sow early, and cover the seed lightly.

24. *Fraxinella*, perennial, white and pink flowering, the blossoms and capsules possessing a peculiar aromatic fragrance. Seeds.

25. *Hyacinth*, a bulbous rooted perennial, producing beautiful and fragrant flowers of various colors, single and double. Usually multiplied by offsets.

26. *Hollyhock*, or holy-oak, termed a perennial, but is rather a biennial, unless the stems are prevented from seeding. It is a showy plant, of a multiplicity of colors, and some of the double varieties have all the delicacy and beauty of the rose.

27. *Iris*, or fleur-de-lis—many species, embracing different combinations of colors—is generally grown on the border, and the dwarf kinds are used for edgings. Multiplies rapidly.

28. *Larkspur*. There are several perennial species, much admired for their beauty, particularly the Chinese double flowering, which last can be only multiplied by dividing the roots—the others producing seeds. There are other species that are biennial and annual. The rocket, (ajacis,) sown in a bed in September, produces the next season, the most brilliant spikes of diversified flowers.

29. *Lily*. There are many beautiful species belonging to this genus, and several of them are natives of our woods and meadows. We have transplanted the common meadow lily, *(superbum,)* when in full bloom, and some of them, under culture, have produced from 30 to 47 flowers upon a single stem. The tyger lily is very showy. Propagated by seeds or by dividing the roots.

30. *Lupins*, several species, perennial, having showy flowers, propagated by seeds.

31. *Lobelia*, the scarlet and the blue, are both natives and are perennial, and pretty flowering plants. Seeds.

32. *Lichness*, the double scarlet, fulgens and double ragged robin *(flos cuculi)* are beautiful species of this family These kinds propagated by dividing the roots.

33. *Lichnidia*, or phlox, several species, of various colors, coming into flower in succession. Propagated by dividing the roots.

34. *Monkshood*, the common, a blue flower, and a new kind has variegated flowers.

35. *Mignionet*—admired more for its fragrance than the beauty of its flowers. Annual—seeds.

36. *Musk plant*, a dwarf annual, with small yellow flowers, highly scented with musk. Sows itself when once introduced.

37. *Narcissus*, a bulbous rooted plant, managed like the hyacinth—blooms early, is beautiful and fragrant. The polyanthus narcissus and jonquils, both elegant flowering plants, are propagated and cultivated, in all respects, in the same manner.

38. *Nasturtium*, is an annual, two varieties, with showy flowers, cultivated principally for their fleshy pods, which are gathered before they are ripe, and pickled. They are used as a substitute for caper sauce.

39. *Pœony*. The double scarlet is common, the double blush less so; but the Chinese, of which there are at least three herbaceous kinds *(Whitleji, Humei and Fragrans)* are equal in beauty, and surpass the others in fragrance. There are several other kinds of less note.

40. *Peas*—The everlasting is perennial, and there are several annuals, differing in flowers and fragrance.

41. *Pink*—a large family of plants, embracing the sweet William, clove, China, and many other species. Some are equal in beauty to the carnation, and the pheasant-eyed, which is propagated by layers, affords at all seasons, a beautiful tuft of green foliage.

42. *Poppy*, perennial, has a very large, showy scarlet flower. There are two or three oriental species. Seeds.

43. *Poppy*, annual—many varieties, and of brilliant and diversified colors. To perpetuate double ones, those with single flowers, growing near, should be destroyed as soon as the flower buds burst.

44. *Petunia*, an annual of recent introduction, purple and white flowering—flowers very abundant, resembling in size and shape the morning glory.

45. *Purple hyacinth bean*, makes a very pretty show when trained over an arbor, or upon a wall.

46. *Polyanthus*—many varieties—a bulbous rooted plant, treated like the hyacinth. Offsets.

47. *Spiderwort*, three kinds, blue, pink and white flowered—perennials. Divide the roots.

48. *Tulip*. A great many varieties of this beautiful plant are annually imported, and the finer kinds command a high price. It may be raised from seed; but the more ready way is to plant the bulbs, which multiply by offsets. The tulip should be planted at six inches distance, in a rich soil, and the bulb should be surrounded by sand when planted.—Plant three inches deep. The roots should be taken up at least every second year and divided.

49. *Violet*—many species and varieties. This has now become an amateur flower in Britain; violet shows are frequent, and prizes are awarded for the best flowers. The choice kinds have been partially cultivated by amateur florists among us.

This list of ornamental plants might be greatly extended; but we opine it will be considered already too extensive for a farmer's care. If so, it admits of being curtailed to suit the taste or the convenience of the cultivator. Our woods and meadows, and swamps abound with ornamental plants highly prized in Europe; and which would also be admired here, were they not common. A collection of such as are not here enumerated may be made without much trouble or expense, which would add greatly to the beauty and variety of the ornamental grounds.

The ornamental department may be blended with the fruit and kitchen departments; it may be spread through these and the court-yard, or grounds about the dwellings, or it may constitute a distinct department, under the name of flower garden or shrubbery, combined or separate. In whatever manner it is arranged, it should be contiguous to the dwelling, of easy approach, and where it may be seen from the doors and windows.

From the Ill. Free Press.

Grafting.

I am about to give the long-wished-for disclosure, of the new method of grafting; and, to make what I disclose as useful as possible, I shall begin where

nature begins, with the seeds. Mix your seed with an equal quantity of earth, and keep them moist, and where they can freeze till spring; sow in drills, and keep them clear of weeds, for the first season, and the largest will be fit for use to graft to, and more likely to live than old ones.

PLANTING. Dig carefully—save all the roots, or cut them off with a sharp knife, plant shallow, just sufficient to keep them firm for one year; but put no kind of manure to them, either then or at any time after, the soil being good enough in any part of Illinois.

PRUNING. Keep your tree as erect as possible, and let a middle spire, or the main stock grow, and at a proper height let your limbs grow so as to balance the top, and a foot, or there-about, above the first, let others grow out, and so on. Keep the top open, by frequent pruning, and never leave a large limb to grow, and be cut off, and make a scar in the tree, and let in water, and so ruin your tree-top: and never let it branch off in what is called *forks*, as is often done, and, when loaded with fruit, burst down in a storm, and leave your tree a mere stump.

TIME OF PLANTING. The fall season is to be preferred to spring, as experience has shown, especially for this climate: and for pruning, the fall, or early part of winter is by much to be preferred—and if persisted in, your trees will seldom miss bearing every year: whereas, by pruning in spring you will have a full crop each alternate year. All the above applies as well to peach, plum, or other fruit-bearing trees, as to the apple or pear, and to the removal of forest, or other trees, and shrubs.

STEPHEN TRACY BEEMAN.

For the Western Farmer.

Useful to the Breeders of Sheep.

To cure the scab.—Take one pound of quicksilver, half a pound of Venice turpentine, four pounds of hog's lard; let them be rubbed in a mortar, till the quicksilver is thoroughly incorporated with the other ingredients. The method of using the ointment is this—Beginning at the head of the sheep, and proceeding from between the ears along the back to the end of the tail, the wool is to be divided in a furrow till the skin can be touched; and, as the furrow is made, the finger slightly dipped in the ointment is to be drawn along the bottom of it, where it will leave a blue stain on the skin and adjoining wool: from this furrow, similar ones may be drawn down the shoulders and thighs to the legs, as far as they are woolly; and, if the animal is much infected, two more should be drawn along each side, parallel to that on the back; and one down each side, between the fore and hind legs. In a few days the blotches dry up, the itching ceases, and the animal is completely cured.

This application is also a radical cure for the *sheep-fagg (hippobosea ovina,)* an animal which lives among the wool, and is hurtful to the thriving of sheep, both by the pain it inflicts and the blood it sucks. M.

Employment of Mineral Tar or Pyroligneous Liquor, for the protection of Walls of Masonry or of Mud.

WHEN the walls are thoroughly dry, towards the end of summer (having previously been either newly built or put into a state of thorough repair,) they are to be coated over, once, twice, or thrice, with the tar. The last coat, immediately when put on, may be powdered with sand; and this, when solidified, may be whitewashed. In France, earthen walls, and the walls of court yards and terraces, are treated in this manner, and so rendered of great durability.—*(Annales des Ponts et Chaussees*, as quoted in the *Frank. Jour.* vol. xxii. p. 284.*)*

To prevent Horses being teased by Flies.

TAKE two or three small handfuls of walnut leaves, upon which pour two or three quarts of cold water: let it infuse one night, and pour the whole next morning into a kettle, and let it boil for a quarter of an hour;—when cold it will be fit for use. No more is required than to moisten a sponge, and before the horse goes out of the stable, let those parts which are most irritable be smeared over

with the liquor, viz. between and upon the ears, the neck, the flank, &c. Not only the lady or gentleman who rides out for pleasure, will derive benefit from the walnut leaves thus prepared, but the coachman, the wagoner, and all others who use horses during the hot months.—*Farmer's Receipt Book.*

From the American Farmer.

Efficacy of Stinkweed.

Sir—A lady has caused to be publish-in the Chronicle, that hog's lard rubbed on a bedstead with a piece of woolen cloth, will prevent the bed-bug from infesting the bedstead.

An extract obtained by stewing Gympson or Jamestown weed,* in fish oil, and rubbed on bedsteads and posts, and the wash-boards in a lodging room, is found, from practice, to destroy bed-bugs and other insects that infest a room during the warm summer months. During the excessive heat and drought of last summer, a lodging room in the third story of an old inhabited brick house on St. Paul's street, was infested with bed-bugs. The extract of Jamestown weed stewed in common fish oil was applied; it destroyed the bugs, and no musquitoes annoyed the person who slept in it. The moth fly and common flies did not appear in the room. Spermaceti whale oil had better be made use of instead of the common fish oil. The South Sea Islanders anoint their bodies with fish oil in order to protect them from the annoyance of insects.

An extract of Gympson or Jamestown weed, made by stewing the leaves and tender stalks in common fish oil, might be applied to seed wheat and corn, with a brush, stirring the heaps, to be kept in a close room ten or fifteen days before sowing or planting. It would be offensive to birds and insects—the germ of the Hessian fly and other insects might be destroyed by it. The quantity of oil required would be inconsiderable; it now sells at 46 cents per gallon.

The extract might be applied to advantage on the roots of peach trees when replanted, and an application of it might be applied to seeds generally.

The extract destroys lice and other insects on animals. A little rubbed on the head and back of sheep when sheared, would prove advantageous.

Metallic and vegetable poisons are much used in spirits, which are greatly objectionable, on account of the danger of keeping the solution in families. Any poison in fish oil would not be dangerous.

Gympson leaves and tender stalks, stewed in any oil or grease of any kind, until the leaves and stalks become soft, then strained or squeezed through coarse linen fabrics, gives an extract which will keep good for use a number of years.

[The above is from a highly respectable source, and should any of our readers make any experiments on the hints given therein, they might render a service to the public by making known the results.]

Uses of the Nettle.

The Nettle is generally considered by farmers and gardeners as a useless and troublesome weed; but it needs little argument to prove that the most com mon gifts of Providence, are often the most useful to mankind. The common stinging nettle is one of the best medicines which is produced in the vegetable kingdom; and its medicinal qualities ought to be more generally known and appreciated. In the form of a simple, weak infusion, taken in the quantity of a pint a day, it acts as an alterative and deobstruent in impurities of the blood. A strong decoction taken in the same quantity, proves an admirable strengthener in general or partial relaxation. Applied as a fomentation or poultice, it resolves swellings, and abates inflammations; and the expressed juice taken in spoonfuls, as the exigency of the case may require, in internal bleeding, is the most powerful styptic known. We may add, that its leaves, when boiled, are converted into a tender, healthy and nourishing ailiment, grateful to the palate. And yet there are few plants, whose appearance is viewed by the farmer with more disgust than the stinging nettle.—*Boston Eve. Jour.*

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* The *Datura stramonium* of Lin.—The stinkweed of the north.—*Cond. Cult.*

From the New England Farmer.

The Agricultural Profession.

Mr. Editor: My mind has long been made up to the belief, that of all callings and professions, agriculture is the most healthful, the most pleasant, the most honest, and what will weigh most with the great mass of the community, the most *profitable;* yielding the largest returns in health, happiness, virtue, and—*money.* I wish particularly to impress this truth on the community, at present engaged in a devil-may-take-the-hindmost race for wealth—sudden, rapid, inordinate wealth—money told by millions and measured by cartloads—obtained by speculation *(gambling* were the more appropriate term,) and lost probably by the revolving of the same erratic wheel of chance. Regardless of the silent lesson we may take from the Creator's works, in the fact that in the natural world ephemera are insignificant by the side of those things which are remarkabe for durability, the gourd in the shade of the cedar of Lebanon, the poplar beside the oak, the linnet beside the bald eagle, we go on attempting to accomplish in a year or the half of it, that which were better done in twenty, and more pleasant to the conscience and more beneficial in its results, when made the labor of the best part of a life. I have no good opinion of sudden fortunes. Seldom do they abide with those who make them. Obtained by all sorts of risks, (often not very honorable ones,) they may be classed in the category with lottery fortunes and the thrift of the privateersman—both proverbial for the suddenness and sureness with which they are translated to other pockets.—Now the best method of being installed into that eagerly coveted predicament, *rich*, is the buying of a farm to be trebled in value by skill and industry—by the silent though slow—observed yet unfelt progress of growth, improvement, and amelioration—the colt becoming a horse—the calf an ox—the oak coppice a lumber lot—the sloughy moor a productive meadow.

An industrious and prudent farmer whose family are in good health, and are brought up to active habits, necessarily grows rich. Whilst he sleeps the work of enriching goes on—his being the only stock of trade which necessarily improves in value. And then *expense*, the leech which continually sucks at the main artery of men of substance of every other profession, has little to do with an industrious and prudent farmer. The wants of such a man are few beyond what his own lands can supply, nor yet acquire for him the reputation of being a niggardly housekeeper. The means are almost entirely within himself of living gentlemanly and well—nay more, *luxuriously;* and without Corporal Trim's "here to-day and gone to-morrow"—the extravagance to-day, and destitution to-morrow, which very frequently (and for the two last years but too commonly) accompany a business less certain than that of husbandry Our country has been lately, and nc doubt will be again, prosperous exceedingly, and of wealth redolent; but throughout those years of prosperity, the fabric of national greatness lacked the solid foundation—the granite basement. The agriculture of the country evinced but little of the spirit which animated and directed the other branches of industry. Towns sprung up in the wilds, but agriculture had nothing to do with them—they were begotten of Utopian scheming:—fleets bespread the ocean, but disowned any acquaintance with the great primeval art which is the source of all wealth. Men cared only for rapid fortunes, and so dealt more in the bargain and sale of lands than in their usufruct.

It cannot be disputed that never can we become truly great, or truly rich, or truly powerful, or truly independent, till agriculture shall be a more honored and coveted employment amongst us.—Shame on us if we continue to neglect it. What! shall we, proprietors of most sunny and benignant skies, and of soils rich and various—in our own estimation the wisest and greatest of nations, and by all accounted very shrewd, enterprising and clever—pride ourselves upon our independence, whilst we are occasionally indebted for the very necessaries of life to those who may abridge us of

them at a week's warning! And this vile subservience exists whilst we have the means of making our physical independence as complete as our personal and political. No, my dear sir, we *must* lay the foundation for a production commensurate with the wants of quadruple our present population. We must emulate the Dutch and Flemings,—at least adopt our models from our fatherland.

Apart from its promising less rapid fortunes, there is another cause for the low state of farming amongst us, and that is, *it is not the fashion.* It has been, possibly is now, supposed by many, that other callings are more respectable—other professions of a higher *caste.* Mistaken men! false opinion! blind public! If we look at those countries where a genuine aristocracy prevails—England, Germany and Hungary, we shall find that landed possessions, especially patrimonial acres, are the most coveted species of wealth—that they have an imaginary over and above a *real* value, as conferring honor upon their possessors which other species of property do not have—the fee simple of land being the most honorable kind of wealth. From my own personal observation daily made for near three years, I can say that in Europe every thing has been done to elevate agriculture, and that public opinion by assigning to the pursuit the greatest and yet not overestimated importance, has created that national taste which has produced the well known results. "Citizens," says the author of 'Rural Economy,' "who breathe the air of London five days in the week, are farmers the other two. Numbers even desert the occupations to which they have been bred, and apply themselves to a trade so much more pleasing and independent. All sorts of people not absolutely fixed in other employments, *partake of the fashion*, and turn farmers—physicians, lawyers, clergymen, soldiers, sailors, merchants."

The consequence of the great honor paid to agriculture may be guessed. England, from the Land's End to the Scottish border, and half of the Scotch counties, is one continued garden. Naturally fertile, and made surprisingly more so by the use of manures, it exhibits such surpassing beauties of cultivation that it is worth a voyage across the Atlantic but to see and admire them.

Farming has with me ever been a passion. I commenced it at a very early age. I can recollect going amongst the reapers at six years old, equipped with a *jack-knife*, and giving them my Herculean aid, with the cheering exclamation, "we shall soon be done now." I had a set of miniature tools made for me, and they were put into my hands to be *used* too. I had a share of every thing raised on the farm or growing upon it—small indeed, but in the estimation of the boy, larger than the rents Crassus received from his provinces, or Prince Paul Esterhazy from his patrimonial domains. The longest ridge-row of corn, and so of every growing crop—lambs made peculiar by some spot or mark—but my toll was gathered from every thing. From being so soon a proprietor, I grew up with the keenest love for the pursuit—happiest when occupied with rural tasks—happier when I saw buds unfold and germs expand—lambs frisking down the slopes of the ravine, and other concomitants of rural life, than the driveller in the king's gate or those who in the language of scripture, are clothed with purple and fine linen. And then, whilst I was engaged in rural life, I had many pleasures which were of the purest kind. I can remember with what true pleasure my occasional absences were fraught. I returned to the most numerous and the most affectionate body of friends that ever welcomed a wanderer. My flocks and herds remembered the liberal hand, and came round with *low* and *bleat* to receive their accustomed caresses and bounties. All was joy in my out-door household: actually I have shed tears as I received the greetings of those friends whose tones were to be translated into the language of unstudied and untaught affection.

Agriculture is an employment which not only touches the heart but gives pleasure to the eye, which is sure to receive its due portion of delight. Every

thing on a well conducted farm at every season is beautiful—at some seasons indescribably so; gratifying to a proud spirit and soothing to a wounded one. It is the farmer's own creation; it has been called into life and activity and breathing beauty by his own genius and industry; and when he has thanked God for the sun, and the shower, and the strength lent him for labor, he may be a proud man, nor be ashamed of his pride, and a vain man, with his vanity proceeding from a good source—his own merit and perseverance.

Most happy should I be if what I have here written should be the means of transforming one city idler into an industrious country farmer. As he is reckoned a public benefactor who makes two spears of grass grow where but one grew before, so may he be estimated who converts a "weed rotting on Lethe's brink" into an useful vegetable.

Mr. Colman: My pen, such as the above hastily penned paragraphs show it to be, is very much at your service.

I. A. J.

Hints from a Lady.

A SUBSCRIBER to the National Intelligencer who can vouch for the efficacy of the enclosed remedies, will feel gratefully obliged if the Editors of the National Intelligencer will allow them a place in their columns. Many lives have been saved through the means of these simple remedies; and at this season of the year, when children are suffering so much from the summer complaint and whooping cough, it is a point of conscience not to withhold from the public what will so immediately alleviate.

Washington, August 17.

Cure for the Summer Complaint.

Six drops of laudanum to half a tumbler full of rice water; half a tumbler of the mixture to be taken every three or four hours. This simple remedy may be given to infants, children, or at any period of life, and has never failed in giving immediate relief, and if persevered in for a few days, it invariably effects a cure, however violent the disorder.

Cure for the Whooping Cough.

A teaspoonful of castor oil to a tablespoonful of molasses; a teaspoonful of the mixture to be given whenever the cough is troublesome. It will afford relief at once, and in a few days it effects a cure. The same remedy relieves the croup, however violent the attack.

Cure for a weak Stomach and the Dyspepsia.

Fill a demijohn half full of wild cherries, and then fill the demijohn *entirely* with the *best* of old Jamaica spirits; half a wine-glass must be taken of this liquid twice in the day, if preferable it may be mixed with water. No sugar must be put with it, as sugar destroys the tonic and strengthening effect of the wild cherries and old spirits. This liquid has in innumerable instances proved a complete restorative.

Cure for Inflamed Eyes.

Pour boiling water on some alder flowers, and steep them like tea; when cold, put three or four drops of laudanum into a small glass of the alder flowers, and let the mixture run into the eyes three or four times a day, which will become perfectly strong in the course of a week, if this remedy is constantly applied.

Seed Corn.

A CORRESPONDENT says—"Several circumstances incline me to the belief that corn which has been sprouted—no matter in what steep—is safe from the ravages of the red or wire-worm. It has been fashionable to steep in a strong solution of copperas, and to ascribe the safety of the seed in this state, not to the change which fermentation has produced in the germ, which is usually first attacked, but to the change in its taste from the copperas. We have known corn soaked in simple water—in water alone—to escape from the attacks of the worm, as well as that soaked in a copperas steep. Until this matter is made more certain, however, I would hold it bad husbandry to neglect the copperas.

HARD CURRENCY.—"Musket balls full bore," were a legal tender in Massachusetts in 1756, "current for a farthing apiece, provided that no man be compelled to take above 12 at a time."

Pumpkin Sugar.

It is said that an important revolution is about occurring in France, in regard to the manufacture of sugar; and that a large capitalist intends to erect an extensive establishment for the manufacture of sugar from pumpkins, experiments having shown conclusively that it may be obtained from this vegetable in abundance, and of a superior quality. There is no doubt that sugar of good quality may be made from the pumpkin. We have never seen such an article; but the manufacture of pumpkin molasses was not an uncommon thing in New England, fifty years ago. When the price of this article took a rise, in consequence of the insurrection in Hispaniola, and the embarassments resulting therefrom to the trade between that island and the United States, many families, within our knowledge, supplied themselves with molasses from the products of their own grounds. Large quantities were made from sweet apples, from corn-stalks, and from pumpkins. That made from apples was considered the best. The pumpkin molasses had what was called the *punkiny* taste, and the produce of the corn-stalk was always tinctured with a *sickish* flavor, not altogether unlike the taste of licorice.

Selected for the Western Farmer.

Isle of the West.

From the bleak wilds of Norge,* Hospitality came,
The green vales of Erin intending to view,
With eyes beaming love like a seraph's on flame,
As over the storm-beaten billows she flew.
'Twas evening's soft hour, and the scene was sublime,
When she reached the dear spot with the emerald vest,
She saw that kind nature had hallowed the clime,
And she called it, her own little Isle of the West.

Indeed 'twas a spot such as angels might choose,
Would heaven ordain they should visit this earth!
The fittest abode for the Bard and the Muse,
So vast was its beauty, so vast was its worth;
There blest hospitality reared its lone shed,
And welcomed the woful and weary to rest;
Before her the sorrows of poverty fled,
And she swore 'twas her own little Isle of the West.

How neatly it sat on the ocean of blue!
For calmness and peace—the delightful retreat,
Where friendship and love were so fond and so true,
None knew what was meant by deception or hate.
Green shamrocks the goddess there culled from the wood,
And smiling she placed the sweet wreath in her crest,
So, wherever she rambled, the world might behold
That her own sainted spot was the Isle of the West.

H.

* The ancient name of Norway.

Address of C. S. Clarkson,

President of the Miami Valley Agricultural Society, at its first annual meeting.

Fellow-Citizens—

At the recent organization of the Miami Valley Agricultural Society, its members did me the honor of electing me their President; and a distinguished honor I consider it.

The Constitution of the Society makes it imperative on the presiding officer to deliver, or cause to be delivered, an address at each Annual Fair. In the discharge of this branch of my duty, I consider myself far less at home, than in the barn yard, the well stocked pasture grounds, the meadow, or the cultivated field; with these I am familiar: the writing and delivery of speeches has been totally out of my line. On the present occasion, however, I have determined to make the effort, believing that a few plain, unvarnished facts, detailed to you in a no less plain and simple manner by a farmer, who can speak from experience, would be quite as acceptable to this Society as an elegant address delivered by an experienced and accomplished orator, who spoke from books and theory alone.

Gentlemen,—The cause in which we are engaged is one of deep and abiding interest to the prosperity and happiness of man; stop the onward march of Agriculture, and you sap the very foundation of all other branches of industry and enterprise, on which man is dependent for employment both of body and mind. To what are we to attribute our unrivalled prosperity and happiness as a people, but to this noble cause?—Look but for a moment at our beautiful and flourishing city, the far-famed and justly styled, "Queen of the West."

See the rapid strides she has made and is still making to distinction. View with pride and admiration, as you doubtless will do, the various avenues leading her on to great wealth and power. See her canals, turnpikes, and rail roads, that are entering at all points; in front behold the most beautiful river that flows in the world; its bosom covered with its hundreds of splendid steam boats, that look more like floating palaces than freight crafts, and are continually leaving her wharves, wafting off to distant markets the millions of dollars' worth of produce that reach the city through her various channels of communication. Whence comes all this? Cast your eyes for a moment, on the valley before you, and the hills that surround you; then let your imagination lead you up the rich and lovely region between the Miamies, thence to the finely cultivated and extremely fertile country north, west and east of you, and the story is told. It is the advantage resulting from the successful cultivation of the soil, in the rich and productive region, in the midst of which our lots are happily cast, concentrating at this point, that have mainly built up your great and growing city.

Some fifty years ago the country round us was a wilderness, untrod by the footsteps of civilized man; its forest unfelled, its soil unbroken—the home of the deer, the wolf, the bear, and the buffalo, and the no less wild man of the woods. What is it now, and to what are we to attribute its change? To the woodman's axe, and the ploughman's share. See what enterprise and industry have achieved in the short space of fifty years, and judging from the past, how deeply interesting is the future. I conceive it almost beyond the reach of man's imagination, to calculate the wealth and power to which this country is destined to attain, if it goes on to prosper for the next fifty years as it has for the last. The subjugation of this western wilderness has been made under many disadvantageous circumstances. Our enterprising pioneers had to encounter innumerable difficulties, and hardships to which the present generation are total strangers; not only destitute of the common necessaries and comforts of life, but they had to contend against a fierce and savage foe, who disputed with them every inch of ground, and sought their destruction by every stratagem which Indian warfare could suggest. But the bold and dauntless spirits of our forefathers were not to be stopped or even checked in their onward march. They had seen, and to behold was to admire, this rich and lovely country. They at once saw the incalculable advantages which must result from the cultivation of such a soil, situated so advantageously as this entire western country, for the transportation of its products to the distant markets of the world. Its climate too, being entirely congenial to the health of the people, and to the rearing and maturing of the most valuable grains and grasses known to us, and happily adapted to the culture of the choicest fruits and vines. With these flattering prospects before them, the bold, enthusiastic and daring spirits, who had left the quiet and comfortable houses of their fathers for the western world, resolved to conquer this wilderness and cause it to smile as the rose, or die in the attempt. The result of that experience, fellow-citizens, we are now enjoying, and in common with you all, I rejoice at the innumerable blessings that surround us. From the spot we now occupy we can behold the hundreds of market wagons passing daily with the products of the farms and gardens of the adjacent country, for the supply of the citizens of our flourishing city; from the same spot we can see hundreds of thousands of pounds of produce daily passing down the canal, to be borne off to various and distant markets by steam boats and ships, which return laden with merchandize, the necessaries and the luxuries of life. From this very spot, fifty years ago, the savage was heard, and the white man who attempted to clear or cultivate the soil, had to go to his labor armed, to protect himself against the tomahawk and scalping knife of the Indian. Behold the difference, see what industry and enterprise can accomplish: half a century ago, the whole state of Ohio was a howling wilderness, now it is covered with finely improved

farms, beautiful and growing cities, canals, turnpikes, and rail roads; and, contains within its borders a million and a half of free, happy, and prosperous citizens. Let us go on with this enterprise and industry as opportunities and facilities occur, and the time is not distant when our country will bear a comparison with any other in the world.

The great object, gentlemen, of our Society, (as expressed by its Constitution,) is to promote the science of Agriculture, and to that now let us turn our attention, and briefly enquire what changes and improvements are necessary in our system of husbandry.

The farmer or cultivator of the soil, in the first settlement of this region, had it not in his power to deviate from the common course pursued in the opening and improving of new countries; to clear the ground and prepare it for the plough, when time and circumstances enabled him to do so; but in most cases the Indian corn from which the staff of life was to be produced, was planted and cultivated with the hoe, without the logs being removed; and, for many years, the small grain was put in the ground in the most slovenly manner. This is no longer necessary in the beautiful Valley of the Miamies. Our lands are now open and prepared for a better state of cultivation. Let us cultivate them in the best manner, for the attainment of two objects—the preservation of the soil, and the greatest product from it.

Farming Tools.—Then, fellow-citizens, let me say to you in the first place, put into the hands of your laborers, agricultural implements or farming tools worthy the object in which you are engaged. Nothing can be greater folly, or worse economy than to give a man an indifferent tool with which to perform a day's work, or to permit him to work with a good one after it gets out of order. Every farmer should have a tool-house, and make it the imperative duty of the laborer, when his day's work is done, to put his tools in their proper place. Time is money, and it will be found that the time spent in looking after misplaced tools, if saved, as it may be, by having regular rules and strictly adhering to them, would be a handsome item of profit. To enumerate the various tools or implements, necessary to carry on the various agricultural pursuits, is neither necessary nor expedient at this time. The plough, the harrow, the hoe, the axe, the cultivator, the rake, the mowing scythe, the scythe and cradle, and the roller, are amongst the most common and useful, indeed are indispensable to successful farming. These should all be of the best construction, and made of the best materials; and when you find the maker of an agricultural tool, skilful and honest, encourage him; you had better pay two prices for a good farming utensil, than have an indifferent one presented to you.

Great improvements.—The roller, I would strongly recommend to the use of every farmer; it is of the greatest importance in levelling the ground, especially that used for meadows. It should be used after the seed is sown; it will break the clods, render close and compact the light soils, and cause the grass seeds to germinate, when they otherwise would not, owing to the loose and light texture of the soil, which prevents the fibres of the roots from taking hold: add to this, it gives a smooth level surface for mowing. The same reasons will apply, for the use of the roller, in preparing the ground for small grain. It is simple in its construction, and its cost is very trifling. The great improvements that have taken place in labor-saving machines, and in implements of husbandry generally, have been of incalculable value to the farming interest of our country. May we not hope that our improvements in agriculture will keep pace with the rapid strides of the ingenious mechanic? The time has passed when the farmer may say, "my father ploughed his grounds two and three inches deep and I must do so too: it was his custom to plough his hilly lands, directly up and down, and of course I only follow his example; he used such and such tools, and ploughed and sowed, reaped and mowed, after the fashion of the olden time, and why should I deviate from the customs of my ancestors?"

This course, fellow-citizens, will no

longer be tolerated by the intelligent and enlightened farmers of our valley. Experience has proved to them that deep ploughing is necessary for two objects: first, you cannot calculate on a good crop, without preparing your land properly to receive the seeds; and, secondly, you cannot expect to save the soil from washing away, if you only loosen its surface. The industrious and sagacious farmer, pursues his business with systematic skill; at the proper season he is seen clearing up his lands, and preparing them for the plough; at the proper season in the spring, his grounds are turned over and made ready for the reception of the seeds. In due time, he is seen cultivating, assiduously, his crops; he goes on steadily, step by step, in the discharge of the various duties of a husbandman, and when he has thus performed them, he leaves the increase to Him who made the soil and placed man upon it, that by the sweat of his brow, he should earn his bread. But how few in this region conduct their farming operations systematically or profitably. The farmer should understand his business as thoroughly as the mechanic, the merchant, the lawyer, or the physician. To do this, he must apply his mind as well as his body, to the task; and I know of no employment better calculated to amuse, interest, and rivet the attention, than agricultural pursuits. To the lover of nature and the admirer of her regular and systematic laws, an unbounded field is at all times laid open to his view; he looks with admiration upon this vegetable kingdom; he sees from the small seeds put into the ground, the rapid vegetation that takes place; and he watches with delight, the different gradations from its first budding until its arrival at maturity. How pleasing and deeply interesting must be the anticipations of the farmer who looks forward to the reaping a full harvest, after the spring's toil is over. But when these bright anticipations have been fully realized, his harvest reaped, and secured in his barn, how truly grateful should he be to Him who made the earth, and caused it to bring forth its fruit; "Paul and Apollos may water, but God alone can give the increase." And, fellow-citizens, fear not, if you do your duty, that this increase will be given. The farmer who carefully prepares his land for the reception of his seeds, puts them into the ground at the proper season; cultivates them with industry, skill, and judgment, will never fail to be abundantly compensated for his labor, by a plentiful harvest. Of this we have a divine assurance in the promise, that seed time and harvest shall not fail.

Selection of Seeds.—One of the great secrets of successful farming is the preparation of your grounds, for the reception of seeds and plants. Plough deep and pulverize your lands well, but be careful not to plough when the ground is wet. This causes many soils to bake, and renders them unproductive. You will always find the successful farmer careful in the selection of his seed; never sow, or plant inferior grain: I have found much advantage in having a small granary in my corn-crib, and requiring the feeder of my stock to select the best ears of corn, and put them by for seed; in this way the best grain is reserved for the next year's crop. The same rule will hold good in regard to roots and small grain crops. In the fall of the year, when the farmer is putting away his vegetables to be kept over winter, it is not unfrequently the case, that he selects the largest and best potatoes, beets, parsnips, carrots, &c., to feed to his stock, or for culinary purposes, laying by at the same time the small and inferior products for planting. This practice, experience has proved to be unwise, and should be abandoned by all who are aiming at improvements. But shall it be said that the prices which agriculturists receive for their products will not justify this extraordinary care in husbandry? Surely not; for if the farmer's returns be small, more careful culture is necessary on his part. But are not the labors of the husbandman abundantly repaid? Is there any occupation in our country, which brings a more certain and ample compensation for the time and capital employed, than the cultivation of the earth in the fertile valley of the Miamies, and indeed throughout the whole western

country? For the sake of illustration, let us refer to a few facts connected with the agriculture of this particular district. I will not go into particulars, but give the average products and the prices which they bear, and from these every one may draw his own conclusions. Were I in Kentucky, my native state, I would begin with the Indian corn, but as I am in Ohio, my adopted home, where we prefer the wheaten cake to the Indian pone, I will commence with the grain that produces the staff of life, and say that the well prepared field, if the season is suitable, will produce 25 bushels of wheat per acre, worth at this time one dollar per bushel; of rye, 30 to 35 bushels may readily be produced, worth seventy to seventy-five cents; barley, 40 to 45 bushels, worth fifty-five to sixty-five cents per bushel; oats, 40 bushels, worth at this time fifty cents per bushel; of Indian corn, an average crop in our best lands, 60 bushels, worth now sixty-two and a half cents per bushel; and potatoes, 300 bushels, worth commonly fifty cents, now worth one dollar twenty-five cents per bushel; of hay, bottom lands will produce on an average two tons, uplands one and a half tons, worth this season fifteen dollars per ton, average price about twelve dollars; beets, parsnips, turnips, and carrots, may be raised in great abundance, and the farmer finds a ready market for all the above articles, at the above price. But this is not all; he has his pasture lands, and they, well stocked with beautiful cattle, of the most improved breeds; he has his fine horses calculated for the draught and the saddle; his flocks of sheep and his droves of hogs, all reared and matured on his own farm; and for all them he finds a cash market in our flourishing city at fine prices. Added to which, labor is abundant, and at moderate prices. The superior productiveness of the lands in this region will appear by contrasting them with some of the richest and best cultivated farms in the state of Pennsylvania. By reference to an essay in the American Farmer, published June, 1836, written by a gentleman whose accuracy and knowledge of the subject cannot be questioned, it appears that the average produce per acre of the lands in the counties of Lancaster, York, and Franklin, does not exceed 15 bushels of wheat, 20 of rye, 30 of Indian corn, 100 of potatoes, and from one to one and a half tons of grass. This has been the average product since the year 1790, and the expectation of material increase is far from being flattering.

More Consumers than Producers.—This reminds me of another branch of this subject, which I will here introduce; we have too many consumers for the number of producers; in other words, our agricultural products are not sufficient for the consumption of our country, and to supply the foreign demand which is made on us. See the immense amount of bread stuffs and grain we were forced to import for our own consumption in 1836 and 1837, from foreign nations; and in the present year, when there is likely to be a foreign demand for grain, we have little or none to spare. This proves, fellow-citizens, that our farming interest is neglected to a certain extent. That portion of our country now under cultivation is capable of producing, by a judicious and proper mode of farming, from 25 to 33 per cent. more than the present yield; the great mistake of our farmers, is an attempt to cultivate more land than they are capable of doing well. One acre of land thoroughly tilled, will produce more than two acres badly cultivated; too much dependence is frequently placed on the strength and fertility of the soil. No matter how rich the land, careful cultivation is necessary to bring out its power and reward to its fullest extent to the labors of the husbandman.

It is too often considered useless by our western farmers to manure their rich lands. This is a great mistake; the products of the fine, beautiful, and fertile meadow lands, in this immediate vicinity, I mean the Mill Creek bottoms, rich as they are, to my own knowledge, they have been doubled within three years by the addition of a good covering of stable manure each season: it also greatly improves the land and increases their yield of corn, small grain and vegetables of all kinds. I know of no labor bestowed on a farm that returns a better profit than

that which is expended in the saving and spreading of manure upon the cultivated grounds. Meadow lands near our city, or in the immediate vicinity of the Ohio river, the canals, or other navigable streams, are becoming of much value, and must increase as our population grows. Hence the importance, not only of keeping up these lands, but improving them; and no matter how rich or how deep the soil, if you continue from year to year, taking off the crops and returning nothing to it, in time you will render it sterile. But if you pursue a prudent and judicious course, you may increase and render perpetual the fertility of your fields. This will apply to your arable as well as pasture and meadow lands. But great care should be taken in your method of cultivation, as I have before stated. One essential matter is deep ploughing; another no less important is to plough your hilly or rolling lands upon the horizontal plan. If these two points are strictly attended to, you will prevent them from washing, and receive the full benefit of any manure you may put on it.

Rotation of crops.—Rotation in crops is also another important matter; corn should not be cultivated more than two years in succession on the same field, nor indeed any other kind of grain. On small grain, sow the red clover; mow or graze that two or even three years; turn the fall crop under in September or October, and if you wish small grain again, sow on this land, and the succeeding fall will present a better field of clover than it was when ploughed in. But should you wish to put the field in corn, by ploughing in the fall crop you greatly enrich your land, and also destroy the egg that produces the cut-worm, which is found so destructive to corn planted in clover lands, ploughed up in the spring. In this matter, gentlemen, I speak from experience. By this method of farming, your lands will be constantly fresh and productive; indeed, they will increase in richness and fertility. The red clover, I consider as one among the most valuable grasses in our country. No grass within my knowledge, makes so rich and nutritious a hay for neat cattle, as the clover, if cut when in full flower, cured quickly, with the least possible use of the rake or fork, and mowed away with about half a bushel of salt to the ton. This obviates the necessity of giving salt, in any other way, to your stock. For horses, the timothy hay is generally preferred. I would also recommend the salting of timothy hay in the stack or mow. As a grazing grass, I know of none equal to the spear-grass, (improperly called in the west, blue grass,) though I have found that a mixture of red clover, spear-grass, and timothy, made the best pastures; and, when sowed together, more effectually than any other protected the roots from the intense heat of the sun, which is as injurious at some seasons, and ruinous to vegetation, as it is at others necessary and important to its vitality. Much ground is often waste and unoccupied for the want of a sufficiency of seed being sown upon it. The thicker your grass grows, the longer will the soil retain moisture, and consequently the better guarded against such a season as the present has been.

This reasoning I consider quite as applicable to the crops of small grain as to the grasses. I think the quantity of wheat, rye and oats sown generally upon the acre, too small. Of wheat, not less than one and a half bushels is necessary; of rye, about the same quantity; and of oats, from two to three bushels, agreeably to the quality of ground. The last season I had three bushels sown to an acre, and have never reaped a greater harvest. I would also earnestly recommend my agricultural friends to be more saving and economical of their fine timber trees, indeed of all their trees, whether for fuel or lumber purposes. The time is not distant when lumber will be of great value in this neighborhood; and instead of cutting down and clearing the lands, intended for pasture grounds, why not pursue the plan that the intelligent farmers of Kentucky have adopted? They clear up all the under-brush, fallen timber, and such scrubby and useless trees as are not likely to become valuable, leaving the fine thrifty trees standing. In these open woods they sow grass seeds, and in a short time have

beautiful woodland pastures, which pay them a handsome interest on the value of land otherwise useless and unprofitable. Many of them are also cultivating the black locust tree, with much advantage. This course may be strongly recommended to the farmers of the Miami Valley. It is known perhaps to many of you that no seed is more difficult to vegetate than the locust, in the common progress of nature. But from an easy and simple process this seed may be made to vegetate and grow as quick and rapidly as the Indian corn. I will give my own experience on this point. I put about one quart of the clean seed into a stone jar and teemed over them boiling water, which was suffered to remain some two or three minutes; it was then turned off and warm water put on the seed, and thus left for thirty-six hours in a warm room; then planted in freshly prepared land, about the 15th of May, and in four days time the young plants were up and visible at a considerable distance from the row. I doubt not that this timber may be cultivated to great profit; the locust thus will grow on land not suitable for cultivation, and the spear-grass will grow finely and afford good pasture among them, if planted at the distance of six or eight feet apart. This, is not theoretical; it is in full and successful practice in many parts of Kentucky, and I hope soon to see it commenced in our own rich and beautiful country.

Stock.—But, gentlemen, there are other branches of husbandry besides that of the products of the soil, which claim our attention. One of these will readily occur to your minds, when you cast your eyes upon the fine animals brought here for exhibition, and as competitors for the premiums of the Society. We can boast of as good specimens of the late improved breed of short horn Durham cattle as can be found in the United States; and I have no hesitation in saying that this is the finest breed of cattle in existence. It may be asked in what does their peculiar excellence consist? to which I can reply from practical experience, (having handled many of them for the last five years,) their aptness to fatten, their early maturity, large size, and superior beef, and milking qualities, not omitting their docility, beauty and symmetry of form. The Durham bullock at four years old, is better than the common breed can be made at any age, and this too with the same amount of food, and same kind of treatment. As yet, however, the price of these animals is quite too great to justify their use for the common purposes of beef and milk; but the crosses on the common stock of the country, are found to be most advantageous; and I would recommend every able farmer to furnish himself with this breed of cattle; and that a few neighbors unite, when it is not convenient for each to have an animal of his own, in the purchase of a full blooded one.—Great credit, I think, is due to one of our vice presidents for the introduction of English cattle in the western country. In 1817, Mr. Lewis Saunders of Kentucky, together with two other intelligent and respectable citizens of Fayette county, made an importation of short horn Durham cattle. This was the first introduction of this breed into Kentucky, and from them has descended all of that stock now known as the importation of 1817. The more recent importations are called the improved short horns; but I believe it will be found that the cross, produced from the stock of 1817, and the late importations, will be truly the *improved breed.*

I entertain the opinion that the introduction and propagation of the improved breed of cattle in Ohio, will be permanent, progressive, and enriching; I dread no falling off in this great and interesting experiment, and believe me, we will in time be able to outstrip England herself, by means of the superior facilities which our country possesses for this kind of business. A country capable of yielding the immense agricultural products of Ohio, must have a decided advantage over one not possessing such ample supplies of provender, however well situated in other respects for the raising of cattle. "The great object of the husbandman is to obtain the most valuable return from his raw material; to prefer that kind of live stock,

and that breed of any kind, that will pay him best for the food the animal consumes. The value to which the animal itself may be brought, is quite a different and inferior consideration;" so, in the rearing of cattle, must always be taken into consideration the abundance of food; and the size of the animals must bear, as a question of profit, a proper relation to the quantity or scarcity of aliment. Those countries whose produce is scanty and dear, may, as matter of boast, produce as fine formed, and larger sized cattle than ours; but, with reference to profitable investment, the countries of scanty supply, must yield as grazers, to those of rich and ample products. It is an established position amongst breeders in England, that the size of cattle must be determined by the abundance or scarcity of food; and that the district of scanty supply, must rest contented with a less noble but more hardy race, than can be profitably produced on more fertile or prolific soils. If these positions are true, is there any question, but that Ohio will take the lead and keep it, in her career of raising fine stock.

That the demand will increase with the supply is hardly more to be questioned, than the superior character of the improved short horned breeds over the ordinary stock of the country. That the price of such stock will decline, I cannot bring my mind to believe, at least for the present and succeeding generation; for it is manifest that such cattle are intrinsically and immensely superior in all the points necessary to make them valuable, to the ordinary stock. I think, gentlemen, we may be fully assured of this, when we reflect that it is now eighty-three years since Mr. Robert Bakewell commenced those extensive experiments in Leicestershire, England, which terminated in the important improvements for which his name is celebrated. And how stands the prices and demand, for his cattle, sheep, and hogs now, and ever since he brought them to such perfection? The demand in England for high bred cattle is as large, not only for the supply in America, but on the Continent, as it ever was, and so far from falling off, it is increasing; and the prices, instead of declining, are on the advance; can we believe that the demand for them will cease, until the boundless regions of the west are amply stocked, and until the people of the Union shall cease to be carnivorous? But I wish to impress it on the mind of every intelligent farmer, that, by taking the proper course, he can greatly improve his stock of every kind. The animal race, like the vegetable kingdom, should be propagated alone from the best and finest specimens of its kind. Let this course be strictly adhered to, and a very few years will prove its great benefit to the stock of our country; it was in this way that the fine Durham cattle were produced, and by following this excellent rule, Mr. Bakewell became celebrated for his fine sheep, hogs, and other stock. And suffer me, in this place, to speak of the Bakewell sheep, a stock destined to be of much value to our western growers of wool and choice mutton. A thorough bred Bakewell sheep will yield annually from eight to twelve pounds of wool, and his carcase will weigh from 100 to 150 lbs. when fat; and it is much more easily kept than the common stock of the country. The wool is not so fine, though sufficiently so for coarse fabrics. But I believe that a cross, with the Bakewell on the Merino, Saxony and common sheep of the country, will make the most valuable kind for both mutton and wool. I speak from experience, having on the ground at this time, the full bloods and the half Saxony and Bakewell sheep. Great attention, gentlemen, should also be given to the improvement of the breed of our hogs. There is no class of animals in which the farmer and commercial man has a deeper interest, throughout the United States, and in this region especially. Cincinnati is now the greatest pork market in the world, and the very high prices which for several years past have been paid in this district for hogs, and the fair prospect of a continuance of these prices, render it of the highest importance that we should avail ourselves of the very best breeds of these animals. From my own experience of rearing as well as the packing of hogs, I believe

the Berkshire breed crossed on the Byfield, produces the best breed that can be found in our country, for they attain a fine size at a very early age. The practical and intelligent farmer will soon find the folly of feeding a common bullock for six, when one of a different breed can be made a more valuable animal in three years. The same remark will apply to hogs and sheep. One of the former of the improved Berkshire and Byfield cross, will weigh more when eighteen months old, than a common hog after two and a half years of feeding. And a sheep of the Bakewell breed, with the same expense of keeping, will produce three times the amount of wool and twice as much mutton, as one of the common kind. These improved breeds of animals have been but recently introduced in the west, and are not extensively known to our farmers; I therefore take great pleasure in recommending them to public attention. If any doubts should exist on the subject of profits arising to the agriculturist, from the rearing of the beautiful breed of cattle, of which I have been speaking, they may refer to a sale which took place on the Clifton farm, three miles north of Cincinnati, on the 27th and 28th June last. This speaks a language too plain and satisfactory to be misunderstood. I would also refer to the more recent sale of Mr. Samuel Smith's stock, near Lexington, Kentucky.

Gentlemen, the business of raising fine stock cannot be over-done, in a country composed of such a people, settled in such a climate and on such a soil as ours. The demand will be for years to come, greater than the increase of the pure blooded stock.

I have now, fellow-citizens, enumerated but a few of the many great advantages, which result to the farmer, who goes on in the discharge of his pleasing and delightful pursuit, with a steady and constant aim at improving his lands, increasing his knowledge of the various agricultural branches to which his avocations may lead him, of enlarging his fortune, of expanding his mind, and of becoming a public benefactor.

The improving farmer a public benefactor.—It has been correctly said, that he who causes two spears of grass to grow where but one stood before, is a public benefactor; and, will not the same remark apply to the enterprising and patriotic farmer, who has spent his time, his labor, and his money, in successful experiments in agriculture and the improvement of the domestic animals of his country? Gentlemen, we are living in an age famous for improvements, and celebrated for *experiments*. Among the latter is the raising of the mulberry, and the manufacture of silk. At this time, in the east, the rage for this business is great, and I believe it may be made a profitable pursuit in many parts of the United States; in as much as we have a country composed of every variety of soil and climate. The vine, or culture of the grape is also becoming an object of considerable interest; our enterprising fellow-citizen, N. Longworth, Esq., has succeeded in making several varieties of wine, said by connoisseurs to be quite equal to the imported wines of the same kind.

The cultivation of the sugar beet is attracting much attention in the United States. In this vicinity several farmers have turned their attention to it; one of them, Major J. C. Ludlow, has not only raised large quantities of the beet, but has obtained good sugar from it. Whatever may be its value for the manufacture of this necessary of life, I feel assured that it may be most advantageously cultivated as food for several kinds of stock.

Gentlemen, the culture of the earth, as it is the most natural, so is it the most innocent and honorable means of subsistence to the human family. Its earliest rudiments were communicated by the Deity to the parent of mankind, the first husbandman of the earth. Its pursuit has been the object of the greatest and best of men from the earliest period of our history. It is an employment that has received more of favorable notice, more of blessing and commendation, than any other occupation to which man has ever devoted himself. Holy Writ is full of its honorable mention. There

its praises are constantly displayed, and its virtues eloquently described.

Husbandry and its labors, the divine glory of the country, the beauties of the harvest, the fruits of autumn, and the joyous employment of the spring, have been the themes of orators and poets from the remotest antiquity.

The cultivation of the earth has received the flattering approbation of the greatest and best of men from the earliest age.

Thousands of approving sentiments might be culled from the sayings and writings of the wisest philosophers and wisest statesmen, bearing the warmest testimony to the honorable character of husbandry. Cincinnatus, the noble Roman, was informed as he ploughed his field, that the Senate had chosen him Dictator; he left his plough with regret, repaired to the field of battle, conquered the enemies of his country, and in sixteen days laid down his office and returned to his cultivated fields.

It is, however, sufficient for an American to know that Washington was a farmer, and earnestly rejoiced when returning to his plantation, from the cares of public life. Jefferson, Madison, and Munroe, were cultivators of the soil.

But, gentlemen, we need not travel so far for noble examples. The veteran Hero of Tippecanoe, Fort Meigs, and the Thames—the distinguished civilian and sage of North Bend, is a farmer. The patriot, the accomplished statesman, and unrivalled orator of Ashland is a practical and successful farmer. The Hero of New Orleans, the war-worn soldier of the Hermitage, is a farmer, and delights in the occupation.

These, gentlemen, are a few of the many illustrious examples, that might be brought forward, were it necessary, in support of the great respectability that justly belongs to the character of a farmer.

Permit me, in conclusion, gentlemen, to express the hope that you may be awakened to the dignity and usefulness of the profession which you have adopted; and that you will go on, successfully, in the improvement of your soils, your agricultural implements, and your domestic animals, as a sure and speedy means of increasing your own fortunes, and enlarging the wealth of our common country.

From the Maine Farmer.

The Farrier.

Try before you buy.—If you meet with a horse you like, and are desirous of buying him, do not fall in love with him before you ride him, for though he may be handsome, he may start or stumble.

To discover a stumbler.—If you go to buy of one that knows you, it is not unreasonable to desire to ride him for an hour. If refused, you may suspect he has some faults; if not, mount him at the door of the stable where he stands; let him neither feel your spurs, nor see your whip; mount him easily, and when seated, go gently off with a loose rein, which will make him careless; and if he is a stumbler, he will discover himself presently, especially if the road in which you ride him be any thing rough.

The best horse indeed may stumble, (a young one of spirit, if not properly broken in, will frequently; and yet if he moves nimbly upon the bit, dividing his legs true, he may become a very good saddle-horse,) I say, may stumble; but if he springs out, when he stumbles, as if he feared your whip or spur, depend upon it, he is an old offender. A horse should never be struck for stumbling, or starting: the provocation, I confess, is great, but the fear of correction makes him worse.

In the purchase of a horse, examine four things—his teeth, his eyes, his legs, and his wind.

To know his age.—Every treatise on farriery has instructed us to know a horse's age by the mark in his mouth; but not one in five hundred (a dealer excepted) can retain it in his mind.

Every horse has six teeth before in each jaw; till he is two years and a half old, they are all smooth and uniform in their upper surfaces.

At two years and a half old he sheds the two middle teeth, (by the young teeth's rising and forcing the old ones out,) which at three years old are replaced by two hollow ones.

When he is about three years and a half old, he sheds two others, one on each side the two middle ones, which at four years old are replaced by two others, which are also hollow.

The sharp, single teeth in horses, begin to appear in the lower jaw when the horse is about three and a half, or four years old. When he is nearly six years old, they are full grown, pointed, and concave in the inside.

When he is four years and a half old, he sheds the two corner teeth, which at five are replaced also with two hollow ones, grooved on the inside, which groove marks the age precisely.

At six years of age this groove begins to fill up, and disappear; so do the hollows of the rest of the teeth, which continue till near seven and a half, or eight years old, when all the teeth become uniformly full and smooth.

Crafty jockies will sometimes burn holes in the teeth, to make them appear young, which they call bishoping; but a discerning eye will soon discover the cheat.

Eyes.—If a horse's eyes are lively and clear, and you can see to the bottom, and the image of your face be reflected from thence, and not from the surface of the eye, they are good; but if muddy, cloudy, or coal-black, they are bad.

Legs.—If his knees are not broken, nor stand bending and trembling forward, (which is called knuckling,) his legs may be good; but if he steps short, and digs his toes in the ground, it is a sign he will knuckle. In short, if the hoof be pretty flat and not curled, you need not fear a founder.

Wind.—If his flanks beat even and slow, his wind may be good; but if they heave double and irregular, or if (while he stands in the stable) he blows at the nostrils, as if he had just been galloping, they are signs of a broken wind. Deceitful dealers have a draught which they sometimes give, to make a horse breathe regularly in the stable; the surest way therefore to judge of his wind, is to give him a good brushing gallop, and it is ten to one, if his wind be broken, or even touched, that he will cough and wheeze very much, and no medicine can prevent him doing so.

Cure for a broken wind.—A broken wind may be cured, if the following be applied on the discovery of it:—A quarter of a pound of common tar, and the like quantity of honey; beat them well together, then dissolve them in a quart of new milk; let the horse fast two hours before you give the drench: walk him an hour after, and let him fast two hours; give this drench every second day with warm meat and drink.

A draught-horse.—A horse with thick shoulders and a broad chest laden with flesh, hanging too forward and heavily projecting over his knees and feet, is fitter for a collar than a saddle.

A saddle-horse.—A horse with thin shoulders, and a flat chest, whose fore feet stand boldly forward and even, his neck rising semicircularly from the points of those thin shoulders to his head, may justly be said to have a light forehand, and be fitter for a saddle than a collar. As most horses in the hands of farmers are drawn while they are young, which notwithstanding their make, occasions them to move heavily: if you desire a nimble-footed horse, choose one that has never been drawn.

In buying a horse, inquire into four other things, viz: biting, kicking, stopping and starting.

A horse may be sound, though guilty of all four, which a man can hardly discover by barely looking on him; so I refer you to his keeper.

When you are buying, it is common for the owner to say in praise of his horse, that he has neither splint, spavin, nor windgall.

The Splint.—The splint is a fixed callous excrescence or hard knob, growing upon the flat of the in or out side (and sometimes both) of the shank-bone; a little under, and not far from the knee, and may be seen and felt.

To take it off, shave the part, and beat it with a stick, prick it with a nail in a flat stick, clap on a blistering plaster as strong as you can make it; let it lie on three days; then take it off, and rub the place with half a drachm of the oil of origanum, and as much oil of vitriol, mixed; if the first does not do, rub it a second time with the oils; if you

find any remains of the splint, apply a second blistering plaster for twenty-four hours, walk him moderately to prevent any swelling or excrescence from settling.

Most young horses have splints, more or less, and they will occasion lameness while they are coming upon the bone; but after they are grown to the firmness of bones, they do not lame a horse, nor is such a horse worse for use, though he may not look so well to the eye.

The Spavin.—The spavin is of the same nature, and appears, in like manner, on the instep bone behind, not far below the hough. To take it off, beat the bone with a bleeding stick, and rub it; then anoint it with the oil of origanum, tie a wet cloth about it, and with a hot brick applied to it, soak in the oil, till it be dry.

Windgall.—Windgalls are several little swellings just above the fetlock joints of all the four legs; they seem when felt, to be full of wind or jelly, but they never lame a horse; the splint and spavin always do. They all three proceed from one and the same cause, which is hard riding, travelling too far in one day, or carrying too great a weight when young.

Setting out on a journey.—Whenever you intend to travel, hunt, or only ride out for the air, let your horse's feet be examined sometime before, to see that his shoes are all fast and sit easy on his feet, for on that depends the pleasure and safety of your journey.

Directions for mounting.—Before you mount, look round your horse, to see if his bridle, curb, saddle, and girths, are all fitted in their proper places. Always accustom your horse to stand firm and without a motion, till you are fixed in your seat, and your clothes be adjusted.

Directions for going.—When you would have him go, teach him to move by pressing close your knees, or speaking to him, without using whip or spur; for a horse will learn any thing; and a good quality may as easily be taught him as a bad one.

Corrections ill-timed. Corrections well-timed. An easy rein.—Most men whip and spur a horse, to make him go faster, before they bid him; but it is cruel treatment to beat a generous creature before you have signified your mind to him (by some token which he may be taught to understand) who would obey you if he knew your pleasure; it is time enough to correct him when he refuses, or resists you. Do not haul his head about with too tight a rein, it deadens his mouth; besides, he will carry you safer, and take better care of his steps with an easy hand, than a heavy one: much depends on the quietness of the bridle hand. Keep your elbows steady, and you cannot hurt his mouth. Again, nothing discovers a bad horseman (even at a distance) so much as throwing his arms and legs about; for it is easiest to the horse and rider, and he can carry you farther by ten miles a day when you sit as steady upon him as if you were a part of himself.

Poultry Houses, Yard, &c.—The situation of the poultry house should be dry, and exposed either to the east or the south-east, so as to enjoy the sun's rays in winter as soon as he rises above the horizon. *Loudon.* Where a set of houses are intended, then a situation should be fixed on, near or close to the farm yard, and with ample space around for the fowls to disperse over in the day time, and one or more ponds for the aquatic sorts. All must have access to a gravelled yard and to grass for range, and have clear water near. Great attention should be paid to cleanliness and white washing, not for appearance, but to destroy vermin.—*Arthur Young.*

To preserve Bees from Moths.—Take some Indigo reduced to a fine powder, and place it at the mouth of the hive, so that the bee must pass over it to enter; a portion will adhere to his feet, and be carried in. The indigo will be agreeable to the bees, but poisonous to the moth.

New Cement.—The French in Algiers have discovered a new plaster or cement, made of two parts ashes, three of clay, and one of sand—which, being stirred and mixed with oil, will resist all weathers better than marble.

When he is about three years and a half old, he sheds two others, one on each side the two middle ones, which at four years old are replaced by two others, which are also hollow.

The sharp, single teeth in horses, begin to appear in the lower jaw when the horse is about three and a half, or four years old. When he is nearly six years old, they are full grown, pointed, and concave in the inside.

When he is four years and a half old, he sheds the two corner teeth, which at five are replaced also with two hollow ones, grooved on the inside, which groove marks the age precisely.

At six years of age this groove begins to fill up, and disappear; so do the hollows of the rest of the teeth, which continue till near seven and a half, or eight years old, when all the teeth become uniformly full and smooth.

Crafty jockies will sometimes burn holes in the teeth, to make them appear young, which they call bishoping; but a discerning eye will soon discover the cheat.

Eyes.—If a horse's eyes are lively and clear, and you can see to the bottom, and the image of your face be reflected from thence, and not from the surface of the eye, they are good; but if muddy, cloudy, or coal-black, they are bad.

Legs.—If his knees are not broken, nor stand bending and trembling forward, (which is called knuckling,) his legs may be good; but if he steps short, and digs his toes in the ground, it is a sign he will knuckle. In short, if the hoof be pretty flat and not curled, you need not fear a founder.

Wind.—If his flanks beat even and slow, his wind may be good; but if they heave double and irregular, or if (while he stands in the stable) he blows at the nostrils, as if he had just been galloping, they are signs of a broken wind. Deceitful dealers have a draught which they sometimes give, to make a horse breathe regularly in the stable; the surest way therefore to judge of his wind, is to give him a good brushing gallop, and it is ten to one, if his wind be broken, or even touched, that he will cough and wheeze very much, and no medicine can prevent him doing so.

Cure for a broken wind.—A broken wind may be cured, if the following be applied on the discovery of it:—A quarter of a pound of common tar, and the like quantity of honey; beat them well together, then dissolve them in a quart of new milk; let the horse fast two hours before you give the drench: walk him an hour after, and let him fast two hours; give this drench every second day with warm meat and drink.

A draught-horse.—A horse with thick shoulders and a broad chest laden with flesh, hanging too forward and heavily projecting over his knees and feet, is fitter for a collar than a saddle.

A saddle-horse.—A horse with thin shoulders, and a flat chest, whose fore feet stand boldly forward and even, his neck rising semicircularly from the points of those thin shoulders to his head, may justly be said to have a light forehand, and be fitter for a saddle than a collar. As most horses in the hands of farmers are drawn while they are young, which notwithstanding their make, occasions them to move heavily: if you desire a nimble-footed horse, choose one that has never been drawn.

In buying a horse, inquire into four other things, viz: biting, kicking, stopping and starting.

A horse may be sound, though guilty of all four, which a man can hardly discover by barely looking on him; so I refer you to his keeper.

When you are buying, it is common for the owner to say in praise of his horse, that he has neither splint, spavin, nor windgall.

The Splint.—The splint is a fixed callous excrescence or hard knob, growing upon the flat of the in or out side (and sometimes both) of the shank-bone; a little under, and not far from the knee, and may be seen and felt.

To take it off, shave the part, and beat it with a stick, prick it with a nail in a flat stick, clap on a blistering plaster as strong as you can make it; let it lie on three days; then take it off, and rub the place with half a drachm of the oil of origanum, and as much oil of vitriol, mixed; if the first does not do, rub it a second time with the oils; if you

find any remains of the splint, apply a second blistering plaster for twenty-four hours, walk him moderately to prevent any swelling or excrescence from settling.

Most young horses have splints, more or less, and they will occasion lameness while they are coming upon the bone; but after they are grown to the firmness of bones, they do not lame a horse, nor is such a horse worse for use, though he may not look so well to the eye.

The Spavin.—The spavin is of the same nature, and appears, in like manner, on the instep bone behind, not far below the hough. To take it off, beat the bone with a bleeding stick, and rub it; then anoint it with the oil of origanum, tie a wet cloth about it, and with a hot brick applied to it, soak in the oil, till it be dry.

Windgall.—Windgalls are several little swellings just above the fetlock joints of all the four legs; they seem when felt, to be full of wind or jelly, but they never lame a horse; the splint and spavin always do. They all three proceed from one and the same cause, which is hard riding, travelling too far in one day, or carrying too great a weight when young.

Setting out on a journey.—Whenever you intend to travel, hunt, or only ride out for the air, let your horse's feet be examined sometime before, to see that his shoes are all fast and sit easy on his feet, for on that depends the pleasure and safety of your journey.

Directions for mounting.—Before you mount, look round your horse, to see if his bridle, curb, saddle, and girths, are all fitted in their proper places. Always accustom your horse to stand firm and without a motion, till you are fixed in your seat, and your clothes be adjusted.

Directions for going.—When you would have him go, teach him to move by pressing close your knees, or speaking to him, without using whip or spur; for a horse will learn any thing; and a good quality may as easily be taught him as a bad one.

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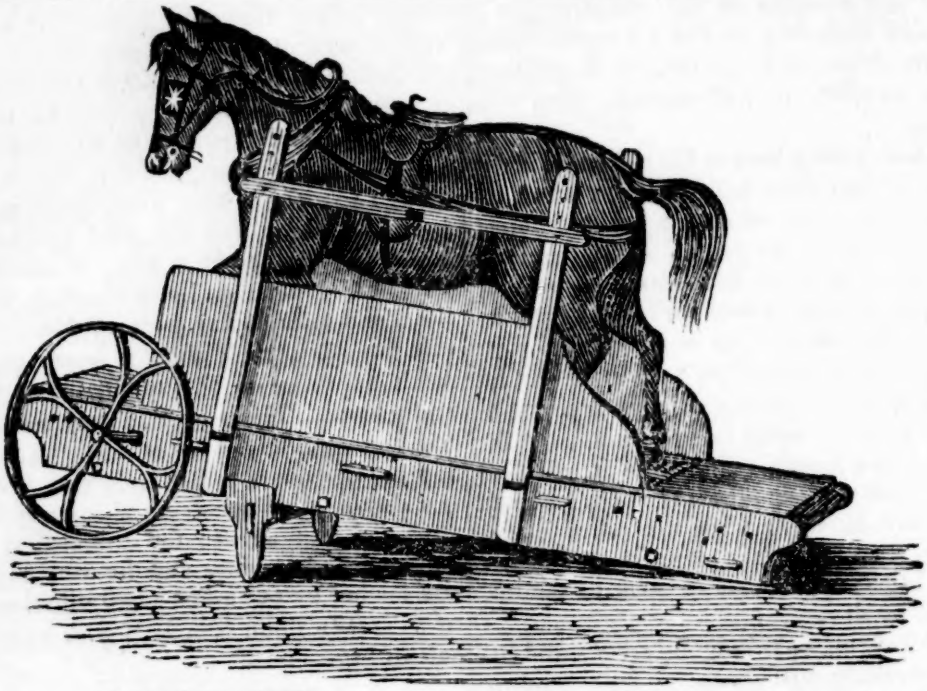

For the Western Farmer.

Threshing Machine.

Arnold's Improved Portable Horse Power, for propelling Threshing Machines, Turning Lathes, Ferry Boats, Corn Mills, Cotton Gins, &c., &c.

In calling the attention of the public to the above machine, the subscribers feel an assurance that its superiority over any other horse power now in use, will readily be admitted by all who will examine it. It is more compact and simple in its construction, durable in its material and workmanship, occupying less space; is very light, and therefore easily stowed away or removed from place to place; with less friction, consequently more efficient, and much cheaper in its contingent expenses, which make it an article of economy to the farmer and mechanic.

A single animal will work ten hours in every twenty-four, upon the above machine, with perfect ease.

Those who are now using it, and a large number of scientific mechanics who have examined it, all, without an exception, have pronounced it superior to any other machine with which they are acquainted, for the application of horse power.

We are also manufacturing a Threshing Machine, to be propelled by the above described horse power, to which we confidently invite the attention of the western farmers. Its *simplicity* of construction, *durability* of materials and workmanship, the *small space* required for its accommodation, the *limited* number of hands necessary to attend it when in operation, and its astonishing facilities for threshing wheat, rye, barley, oats, &c., &c., are some of the considerations calculated to recommend the above machine to the attention of all, and to the patronage of the farmers and mechanics of the western states.

For machines, or rights to build, apply to the subscribers, on Lower Market street, near Broadway.

R. Leonard & Co.

Cincinnati, October, 1839.

Some of the testimonials from gentlemen known to this community, we give below:

We, the undersigned, have examined Arnold's Improved Portable Horse Power, and seen it in operation; are decidedly of opinion that it possesses very superior advantages over every other machine we have seen for that purpose. We therefore most cordially recommend it to the attention of the public.

CHARLES S. CLARKSON, HORACE CARPENTER,
HENRY R. SMITH, EDWARD LYNCH,
JOHN D. HARRIS, GEO. SMITH,
ALEXANDER PINDEROY, A. T. WILMURTH,
RICHARD PRETLOW, JONATHAN YOUNG.

Report

Of the Proceedings of the Second Annual Fair of the Miami Valley Agricultural Society, held at Brighton, near Cincinnati, on the 24th, 25th, and 26th days of September, 1839.

The following is a condensed report of the several committees of judges on the various animals and articles exhibited for premiums:

Bulls, three years old and upwards.—Seven bulls, above three years of age, were competitors. John H. Kemper's Baron Steuben; C. Febiger's Ohio; S. D. Williamson's Sultan; C. Whitehead's Eryx; Wm. Neff's Brutus, and C. S. Clarkson's Texas and Col. Crockett. The first premium was awarded to Wm. Neff's roan Brutus; the second, to C. S. Clarkson's white bull Texas.

Two year old Bulls.—The first premium for two-year-olds was awarded to Wm. Neff's roan bull Prince William; the second, to John Mahard, jr's red and white bull Ben.

Yearling Bulls.—The first premium for yearlings was awarded to John Mahard, jr's roan bull Frederick, *unanimously;* the second, to C. S. Clarkson's white bull Colossus.

Bull Calves.—C. S. Clarkson's roan bull calf Cincinnatus took the first premium, and James Kemper's red bull calf Cincinnatus, the second. Seven competitors, viz: John H. Kemper's Mayduke, John E. Mottier's Young Benton, John Mahard's Napoleon, Samuel Beresford's Hutchcraft, Wm. Neff's Cincinnatus, and the successful competitors.

Cows, three years old and upwards.—Six aged cows were entered. John Mahard's Lady Ann, (did not arrive in time;) Wm. Neff's Beauty; C. S. Clarkson's Minna, Emma, and Lady Roan, and James Kemper's Sylvia. The first premium was awarded to C. S. Clarkson's beautiful Roan—Minna having taken the first honor at Louisville the week previous. The second, to Wm. Neff's Beauty.

Two year old Heifers.—To Samuel Beresford's Red Cow, two years old, was awarded the first premium. No competition.

Yearling Heifers.—Four yearling heifers competed for the honors: John Mahard's Kate Kearney, Wm. Neff's Victoria and Virginia, and James Kemper's Thelistris. The first premium was awarded to Wm. Neff's Victoria; the second, to James Kemper's Thelistris.

Heifer Calves.—Five heifer calves competed for the honors of the Society: John Mahard's Empress, Jona'n Young's Beauty, (did not arrive in time,) Wm. Neff's Lady Clifford and Louisiana, and C. S. Clarkson's Belina. The first honor was awarded to Major Clarkson's roan Belina; the second, to John Mahard's white calf Empress.

Milch Cows.—For the best milch cow, the first premium was awarded to John H. Kemper's Lady Red.

Horses.—Three stud horses competed for the Society's premiums: James T. Berry's Lafayette Stockholder, J. Heffner's Medoc, and Jas. Kemper's Young Stockholder. The first honor was awarded to James T. Berry's horse Lafayette Stockholder, a beautiful dapple brown; the second, to Young Stockholder, a dark bay, five years old—sire and son.

Two year old Stud Colts.—John Voorhees's two year old bay stud Wilcox took the first premium, and F. Creig's bay, Geo. Berbridge, the second.

Brood Mares.—Seven brood mares were entered in competition: F. Creig's Maria M'Duffy, J. T. Berry's Dutiful, G. R. Gilmore's Diana, C. S. Clarkson's Kate Snyder, Samuel Beresford's Careless, and Major Gano's Forden Paragon and Violet. The first honor was awarded to Maria M'Duffy; the second, to Kate Snyder.

Two year old Fillies.—Four entries for two year old fillies. John Voorhees's bay filly Ann took the first honor, and James T. Berry's gray filly Fredonia the second.

Yearling Fillies.—Mr. Berry entered three yearling fillies, all very fine stock and beautiful animals. There was no one to compete with him; but the committee considered the animals well worthy of the premiums, and awarded the first to Ellesif, a bay, and the second to Deception, a gray.

Sucking Colts.—Five sucking colts competed for the honors. The first was

awarded to Samuel Beresford's bay colt Brighton; the second to Major Clarkson's sorrel—dam, Kate Snyder, by Cadmus.

Carriage Horses.—G. & R. Creain received the first premium for the best pair of carriage horses, and G. R. Gilmore the second.

Saddle Horses.—H. Gates's gray horse Rolla took the first premium offered for saddle horses, and S. D. Williamson the second, for his brown horse Derwillimus.

Jacks.—Major Clarkson's imported jack, Black Jack, took the first honor. No other competitor.

Sheep.—The committee on sheep had much difficulty in deciding between Major Clarkson's imported Cotswald buck Majestic, and Geo. Oyler's imported buck of the Earl of Romney's improved Kentish breed. Major Clarkson's buck had some little advantage in size, but Mr. Oyler's buck's wool was the finest, and the first honor was consequently awarded to him; the second, to Major Clarkson's Majestic.

The Saxony bucks exhibited by Nathan Linton, were thought too small to breed from; but his Saxony ewes were considered valuable to cross with the large bucks of the late importations, so as to combine the two valuable qualities of *fine* wool and *large* carcass. The first premium was therefore awarded to Mr. Linton's Saxony ewes; the second, to Major Clarkson's Cotswald ewe, a fine animal, with large carcass and heavy clip of wool.

Hogs.—The variety of hogs exhibited was extensive and most valuable. Some appeared as near perfection as could be arrived at, particularly the Berkshire breed.

Munson Beach's black Berkshire boar Sampson took the first premium, and John Reed's Major Jack Downing, the second.

John Reed's black Berkshire sow Diana, was much admired for symmetry, and was awarded the first honor: Geo. Smith's Berkshire, the second.

Fat Stock.—Samuel Beresford took all the premiums for fat stock, having no competition, which the committee were sorry to see, believing this branch of business too much neglected.

Butter.—Among the excellent specimens of butter exhibited, the committee, with some hesitation, decide in favor of that belonging to Mr. Mahard.

Hams.—The committee on hams decided in favor of those cured by Green and Woodward.

Ploughing Match.—Col. S. D. Williamson and John H. Kemper, entered the lists for the honors in the *field;* and after a severe struggle of some twenty minutes, the veteran Colonel was declared victorious.

This was the most exhilirating and interesting sport of all the exhibition; and the only regret was, that there were not a dozen, instead of *two*, to contend. Why is it, that there is such a lack of this most laudable spirit among our farmers?

Silk.—The Society were somewhat surprised, that there were no specimens of silk exhibited, either in the cocoon, or manufactured; particularly at the present time, as this subject is exciting so much attention. They hope it will be otherwise another season.

Agricultural and Horticultural Products.—The following premiums were awarded:—To Major Clarkson, for a fine specimen of peaches; to George Smith, for a new kind of wheat; to George Oyler, for a specimen of kolraba, or turnip cabbage; to John Reed, for a valuable specimen of the prolific or China tree corn; to James T. Berry, for a mammoth sugar beet.

The beautiful bedspreads exhibited by Mrs. Berry, were much admired by all who beheld them, as beautiful specimens of taste and fine workmanship; but as no premiums were proposed by the Society, for articles of this description, the committee can only recommend meritorious fabrics of this sort to the future consideration of the Society.

Implements of Husbandry.—The committee on implements of husbandry, take pleasure in awarding to "Arnold's Improved Portable Horse Power," the first premium, having examined its structure and witnessed its performance on the ground, and think it superior to any

thing of the kind they have ever seen, for power, durability, simplicity of construction, ease of movement and performance; and recommend it to the attention of our farmers.

The threshing machine, exhibited with and moved by the same power, they think superior, having witnessed its performance.

DANIEL GANO,
JOHN H. KEMPER,
JOHN MAHARD, jr. } *Committee.*

The Fair was generally well attended, and a fine display of stock exhibited; but there did not seem to be that *general* interest felt among our farmers upon this subject, that could have been wished; from what cause, cannot be discovered.

The old Hamilton County Agricultural Society, it is understood, wish to unite with us; and for this purpose, a committee of conference was appointed, viz. John Mahard, jr., J. C. Vaughn, and W. O. Shands, to meet a similar committee on the part of the old Society, and effect, if possible, a cordial union. With this in view, the annual election of officers was postponed for the present, or the old ones continued by assent until that end is accomplished.

The thanks of the Society were tendered to Mr. Gates, for the convenience and comfort of his arrangements for the accommodation of the Society; and to Mrs. Gates, something more substantial, a silver cup, worth $15, for her skill in preparing the delicious viands that adorned her table.

The Society was addressed, at the close of the exhibition, by J. C. Vaughn, Esq., in a short and pertinent style, which was much applauded.

C. S. CLARKSON, *President.*
CHAS. DUFFIELD, *Rec. Sec'y.*

Mr. Fowler's Method of Curing Hams.

ON the 60th page of our last number, we introduced an article taken from the "Genessee Farmer" on curing Hams, by H. Fowler, of Michigan. One or two gentlemen, whose judgments we have reason to respect, expressed their doubts in relation to the success of this method, as laid down, and being deeply interested in the subject of agriculture and rural economy, seemed to regret that the article should be introduced into our columns, lest many might be led astray by it. For ourselves, we were convinced of the practicability of Mr. Fowler's method, but, fearing some mistake might have been made in transferring the article, and to remove all doubts, we addressed a letter to the author on the subject, to which he has returned the following answer:—

To the Editor of the Western Farmer.

HANOVER, OCT. 1, 1839.

Dear Sir:—Your's of the 1st of September came to hand the 28th, and by your's I am satisfied you have the article correct. I prepared it for the Cultivator, and you will find it entire in the 6th vol., No. 3, page 60th. I have not received any specimen of the Western Farmer.

My ham, as I said, is *well* smoked in one week: and is never better than at the end of two weeks.

I have cured my hams as described in the article referred to, for five or six years; always packing them before they are entirely cold. I find it better to keep my hams in a cool place.

I can assure you, sir, "*it has been done.*" Yours respectfully,

H. FOWLER.

For the Western Farmer.

Oil from Corn, [Maize.]

OIL has been procured from Indian corn, in the quantity of half a gallon to the bushel, besides yielding the usual quantity of whisky—which is three gallons to the bushel.

I have used it as a substitute for the spermaceti oil, in my lamps, and found it in every respect equal, and not accompanied with any bad odor. Several barrels of this corn-oil were brought to this city two or three years since, manufactured at a distillery near Norwalk, Ohio.

There are probably three millions of bushels of corn annually distilled in this state, producing nine millions of gallons of whisky, and would produce, in *addition thereto*, one million five hundred thousand gallons of oil, worth

one million five hundred thousand dollars! This is now lost! Here would be oil enough to supply all the lamps in the western country, and it is quite probable, that by a *drying process*, it may be used for *painting*.

I have introduced this subject to the notice of the public and those interested as operatives, some two years since, through the medium of the daily press; but it does not appear to have received that attention its importance merits. Perhaps this may fall into the hands of some person acquainted with the *extracting process*, and who will have the liberality to *make it public;* he would thereby be entitled to rank as a *public benefactor*. J. L.

August 28, 1839.

Advice to Housewives.

Those who make candles will find it a great improvement to steep the wicks in lime water and saltpetre, and dry them. The flame will be clear and the tallow will not "run."

Britannia ware should be first rubbed gently with a woolen cloth and sweet oil; then washed in warm suds and rubbed with soft leather and whiting. Thus treated, it will retain its beauty to the last.

New iron should be very gradually heated at first; after it has become inured to the heat, it is not likely to crack.

It is a good plan to put new earthen ware into cold water, and let it heat gradually until it boils, then cool again. Brown earthen ware, particularly, may be strengthened in this way. A handful of rye or wheat bran thrown in while it is boiling, will preserve the glazing, so that it will not be destroyed by acid or salt.

Clean a brass kettle before using it for cooking, with salt and vinegar.

The oftener carpets are shaken, the longer they will wear; the dirt that collects under them grinds out the threads.

If you wish to preserve fine teeth, always clean them thoroughly after you have eaten your last meal at night.

Woolens should be washed in very hot suds, and not rinsed. Lukewarm water shrinks them.

Do not wrap knives and forks in woolens—wrap them in good strong paper. Steel is injured by lying in woolens.

Barley straw is the best for beds; dry corn husks slit into shreds are better than straw.

Brass andirons should be cleansed, done up in papers, and put in a dry place during the summer.

When molasses is used in cooking, it is a prodigious improvement to boil and skim it before you use it. It takes out the unpleasant raw taste, and makes it almost as good as sugar. Where molasses is used much for cooking, it is well to prepare one or two gallons at once in this way at a time.

Never allow ashes to be taken up in wood, or put into wood. Always have your lamp and tinder box ready to use in case of sudden alarm. Have your important papers altogether where you can lay your hands on them at once, in case of fire.

Use hard soap to wash your clothes, and soft to wash your floors. Soft soap is so slippery that it wastes a good deal in washing clothes.

It is easy to have a supply of horseradish all winter. Have a quantity grated while the root is in perfection, put it in bottles, fill it with vinegar, and keep it corked tight.

To Cure a Stubborn Horse.

"We live and learn," is a saying which every day verifies. Who has not seen and been pained at the cruel punishment inflicted on a horse, who, taking what is called the "studs," refuses to move an inch forward, albeit he will "back" more readily than is desired? Some time since, a horse took the "studs" in one of our principal streets. He was, as the by-standers all agreed, provokingly stubborn. He was coaxed and patted, but without effect; there was no "go along" in him. It was distressing to see how he was whipped, now over the head, now on the back, again on the knees; and every one was pleased, when a stranger, with a benevolent face and intelligent eye, interfered. "This is all wrong," he said, "you must not beat the horse any more. He has already been punished too severely."

"What are we to do then?" asked the drayman, "I have been here for two hours trying to get him along. Must I let the horse stand here all day?"

"No," replied the gentleman, "the horse must go along, but without any more punishment."

"But he wont," expostulated the drayman.

"Very well, I have seen how they make jackasses move in South America, and they are reputed more stubborn even than horses. I shall, therefore, make this horse go. Now get me a rope about twice as long as the horse."

The rope was brought, and every body stood gaping, expecting, of course, that some hocus-pocus was about to be performed. The gentleman directed the rope to be tied to the horse's tail and passed between his legs out in the front. He then took hold of it, and gave it a pull. The horse looked wild for an instant, as if taken by surprise, and at the same time gave indications, by kicking up behind, that he disliked the new plan of driving. The rope was pulled strongly, and the horse with a very quick motion started off. The triumph was complete. One square's driving in this way enabled him to return to the old mode, and the drayman drove off "amidst the shouts of the multitude."

"We live and learn," may well be said. Here, by a simple expedient, a horse was cured of the "studs," who, but for the timely arrival of the strange gentleman, might have been the subject of cruel and continued punishment for hours longer. The cause of humanity gained by it, and there was also a positive gain of "time, which is money."—*Balt. Patriot.*

Preventing Milk from becoming Sour.

We mention the following fact more for the purpose of calling the attention of our readers to the subject and inducing them to try experiments, than with a belief that the single experiment related will be of any great importance. Dr. Hare, of Philadelphia, in giving an account in Silliman's Journal of his experiments upon the essential oils, seems to think that the more acrid ones will resist putrefaction better than the mild ones. Among other experiments, he states that he found "the essential oil of cloves and cinnamon possessed an antiseptic power quite equal to that of kreosote."

"On the 2d of July he added two drops of oil of cinnamon to an ounce measure of fresh milk, it remained liquid on the 11th, and though it finally coagulated, it continued free from bad taste or smell, till September, although other portions of the same milk had become putrid." Now it may be possible two drops to the ounce of milk may render it a little two spicy for common purposes; but this fact may lead to the discovery of some substance that may be added, and while it does not injure the taste or qualities of the milk, preserve it a long time from becoming sour or from putrefying. Such a thing would be a great convenience to many families, especially those who are in the habit of purchasing their milk and do not wish it to become sour immediately.—*Maine Farmer.*

From the Genesee Farmer.

Wintering Bees.

Mr. Tucker:—Agreeably to your request, I called on Mr. Eggleston, and obtained from him the following statement of his method of wintering bees, and the success attending it.

In the fall of 1837, he buried thirty or more hives, and the following spring they were taken out without the loss of any. In 1838, he buried ten hives, with the same success, but lost seven or eight hives of bees that stood in his bee-house through the winter. He says that he finds very few, or no dead bees under his hives that are buried, and that they winter on much less honey than when left in the house; some small swarms have lost but three pounds in weight in wintering, and the largest but ten pounds. He has buried his bees, or some of them, each year, for four years past, and has not lost a swarm that was buried, and shall hereafter bury all that he intends to winter; he has now about forty swarms. Another fact—those that are buried do much better, and swarm much earlier in the spring.

Mr. Eggleston's method of burying his bees, is to dig a shallow trench in the ground, long enough to set the number of hives he wishes to bury, with a gentle slope in the trench, to carry off the water if there should any collect, and then place the hives in the trench, raised a little from the ground by a small stone under each corner of each hive, then covers them with straw and lastly with dirt, to use his expression, as you would a pile of potatoes, so deep as not to freeze under the hives.

As to the success of Mr. Eggleston in preserving bees, as described above, there can be no doubt, as it is known to all his neighbors, who (if necessary) will certify to the facts as stated. Yours, respectfully, A. ANDREWS.

Reading, August 20, 1839.

To Make Potatoe Bread.

Wash and boil good sized potatoes, peel and mash them fine, or pass them through a sieve; add two or three parts of flour to one of potatoes, and a little more yeast than usual. Knead well, and allow the dough to stand a proper time to ferment, and bake. The bread is palatable to many, and as wholesome as wheat bread, and effects a considerable saving of flour, which may be an object in scarce times.

Cranberries.

As this fruit is largely employed in most families, some persons may be glad to be informed, that these berries may be preserved several years, merely by drying them a little in the sun, and then stopping them closely in dry bottles.

Homminy Pudding.

An excellent pudding may be made as follows: Take half a pint of fine homminy, soak it one night: in the morning boil it two hours, and then proceed the same as in making rice pudding. The addition of an egg or two improves it.

Gold the Preserver of Beauty.

A very interesting experiment was mentioned by Baron Larrey, the favorite surgeon of Napolean, in one of the late sittings of the French Academy of Sciences. During the campaign in Egypt this celebrated surgeon had observed, that the inhabitants of the country, of the higher class, were laboring under confluent small pox, which, there unmodified by vaccination, when it does not kill, leaves dreadful marks; the leeches of the country applied gold leaf over the whole surface of the body where the pustules had appeared. Mr. Legrand, a French physician, on the suggestion of Baron Larrey, employed this in the case of a beautiful and young English lady of rank laboring under one of the worst forms of this scourge. A coating of gold leaf in the state in which it is employed for gilding was applied to the face by the medium of a little gum to make it adhere. The young lady recovered from the disease without marks except on the extremities and the central portions of the body where the gold leaf had not been applied.

Coloring Walls.

It may not be generally known, particularly in the country, that blue vitriol, when mixed with lime, forms a very beautiful as well as exceedingly cheap coloring matter for walls. Take good lime and slack it as usual, one and a half pounds of blue vitriol, dissolve the crystals with boiling water, when dissolved mix it with the whitewash, and add one pound of glue well dissolved. This should be prepared in a glue pot if possible, to prevent its being burned or scorched. When well mixed the first coat must be put on horizontally, or from side to side, and the second coat vertically, or up and down. The wall will be of a bright blue color, resembling the blue bottles sometimes seen in apothecary shops. By following these directions, women can put on the coloring as smoothly and as well, generally, as men.

Thoughts.

How one powerful passion, indulged without restraint, may lay waste the finest qualities of the soul, and changing from the most generous, to the most selfish of human affections, cease to deserve any other tribute, than christian compassion for its afflictive excess.